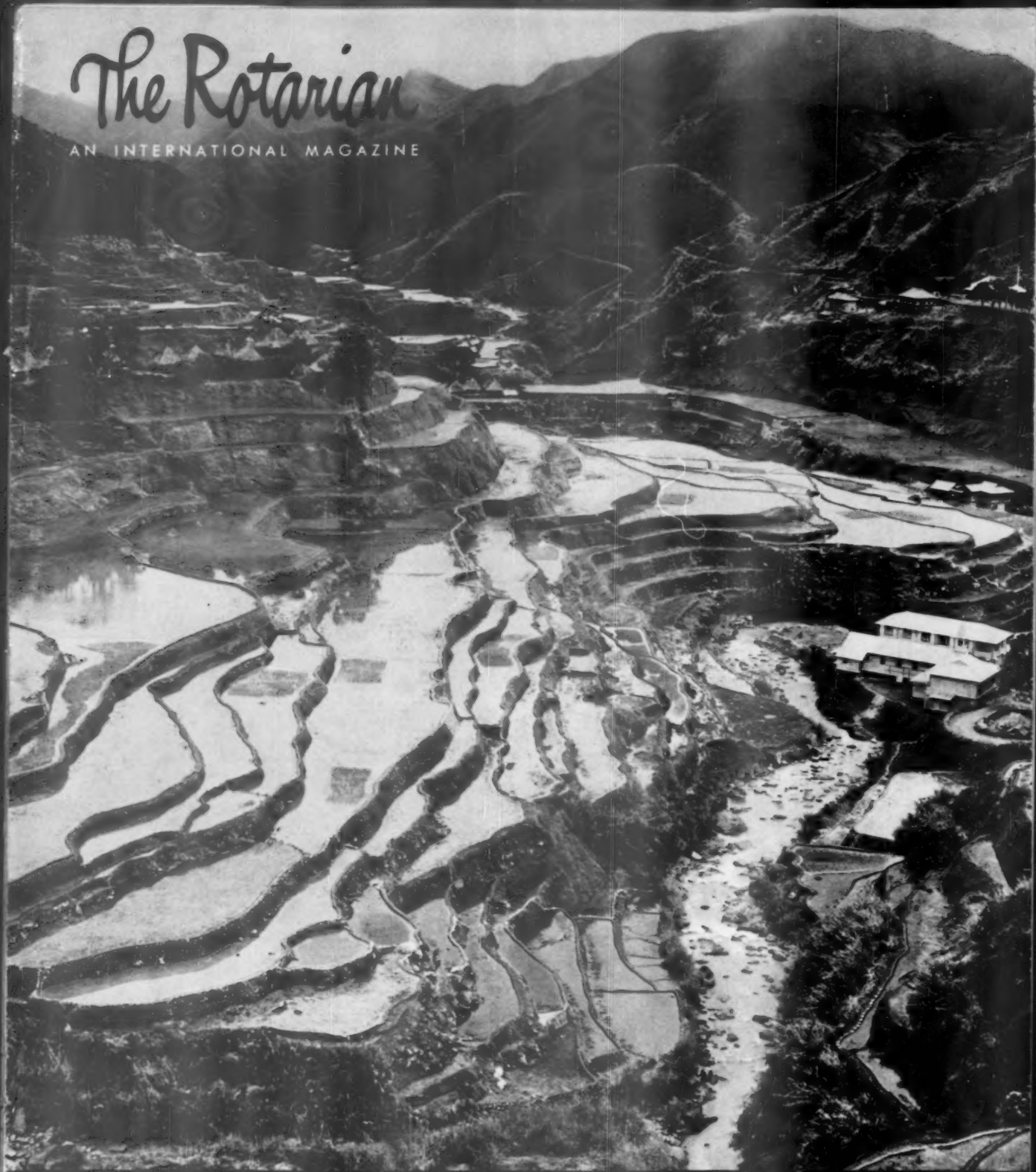


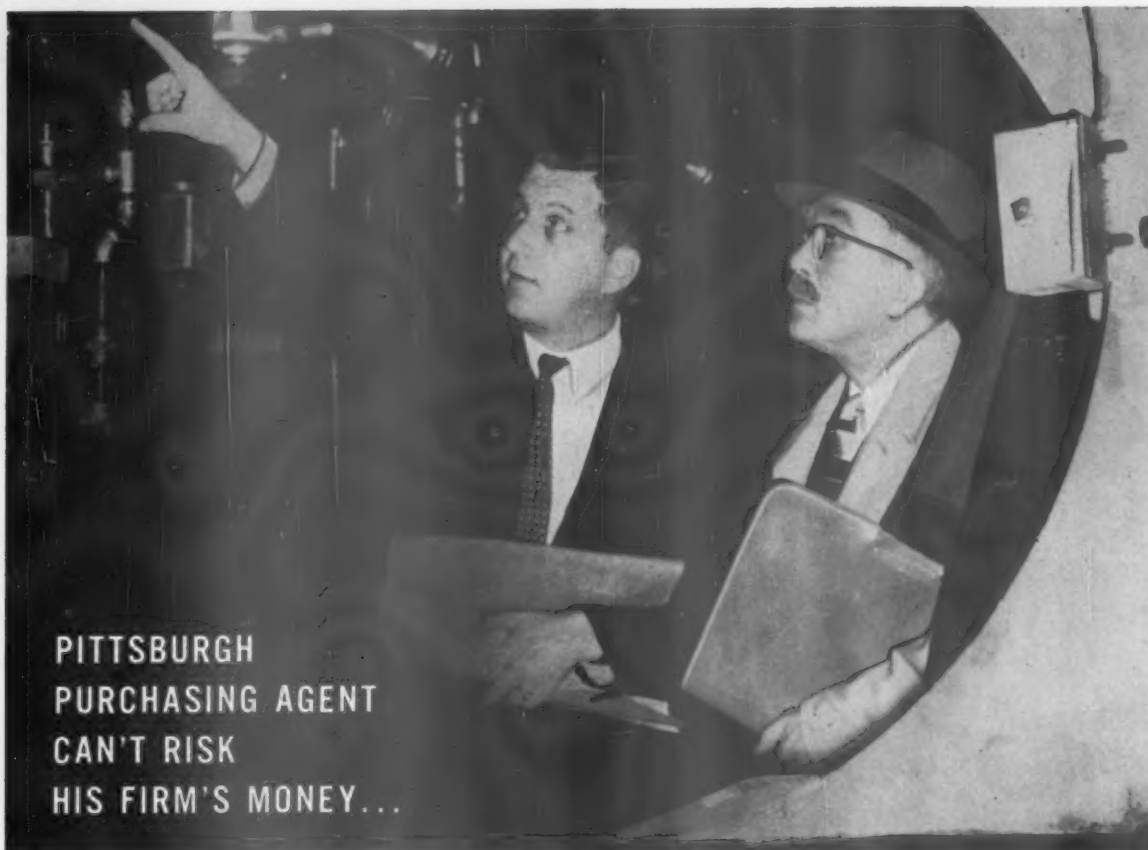
The Rotarian

AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE



APRIL • 1958

Germany's Intellectual Earthquake... Leland Stowe
The G. I. in Britain—Our Pleasure... Sir Hugh Saunders
The Seaway Dream Takes Shape... J. Gordon Murphy
A Family of The Philippines ■ Australian Triumph



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Your Letters

Compliments for Cedarquist

From M. WINTER
Obelisk, Pennsylvania

My compliments to Wayland B. Cedarquist for his presentation in *Televise Court Trials* [debate-of-the-month for February]. It is well written, logical, and convincing. The court is indeed a dignified place of importance and serious business—not a place for entertainment or a circus.

The newspaper photographers and TV groups are only seeking another source to tap to satisfy their sadistic clients.

An Institute in Mandalay

Reported by G. K. RAMAN, Banker
Secretary, Rotary Club
Mandalay, Burma

The article *Texans—Deep in the Heart of Rotary* [THE ROTARIAN for February] calls the One-Day District Institute on Rotary Information "a new kind of meeting that is pulling men in the world over." That is certainly true—as the enclosed photograph will prove [see cut].

It shows the One-Day Institute in



An Institute in Burma "pulls in men."

session in Mandalay a number of weeks back. Presiding is Rotary International Counsellor Gurugobinda Basu, of Calcutta, India. Represented were several Clubs in District 325 (Burma and portions of India and Pakistan).

San Antonio 'Missing'

Notes JACK N. PITLUK
Advertising-Agency Head
San Antonio, Texas

What happened to "you all" Editors and/or Ruel McDaniel (former San Antonian) who prepared the article *The U. S. Southwest—Vast Vacationland* [THE ROTARIAN for February]. San Antonio was left off the vacationland map!

It was a most unfortunate omission, for in the same issue was an advertisement calling readers' attention to San Antonio as a vacationland.

San Antonio is not only the mecca of this vast vacationland, but it is the gateway to Mexico.

If and when you need another article about this vacationland, write us. We

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have a wealth of material and photographs to prove it.

EDS. NOTE: First of all, Author McDaniel is blameless; he had nothing to do with the map. Second, we aren't; we had just about everything to do with it. Third, please see pages 36-37 in THE ROTARIAN for March containing seven pictures of San Antonio laid out long before we discovered our inexplicable omission of San Antonio from the vacationland map.

Re: *A Favorite Story*

By PAUL S. RICE, *Rotarian*
Poultry Farmer
Rush-Henrietta, New York

As a representative of the poultry industry, and a member of the Rotary Club of Rush-Henrietta, I take exception to the "Favorite Story" published in *Stripped Gears* in THE ROTARIAN for February.

Our industry has labored diligently to educate the public relative to the research, money, and time spent in creating a ration which will produce appetizing eggs and meat. No small effort has been spent to correct the impression that good eggs are made of "leavings."

'Right, Informative, Interesting'

Says ANGELO PATRI
Family Counsellor and Author
Patterson, New York

I want to say how much, how very much, I have enjoyed the Travel Issue of THE ROTARIAN [January, 1958]. Each article was just right, informative, interesting, well written, and wholly delightful.

It is the best issue of the Magazine I have ever seen.

'Mogul,' Not 'Mongol'

Points Out NAZIR AHMAD, *Rotarian*
Surgeon
Okara, Pakistan

In his *My Ten Favorite Places* [THE ROTARIAN for January] Lowell Thomas mentions that a "great Mongol emperor" described the Valley of Kashmir as "If there is a paradise on earth, it is this, it is this, it is this."

These words are translated from Persian and were said by Emperor Jehangir, one of the great Mogul (not Mongol) emperors who ruled the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent in the 17th Century A.D. Jehangir, whose capital was Lahore—now the metropolis of West Pakistan—had a great fancy for Kashmir, where he built the famous Mogul Gardens at Srinagar.

EDS. NOTE: Please charge the error to the types that dwell in publication machinery and not to Mr. Thomas, who knows his Moguls and Mongols perfectly.

Note from North Carolina

By MRS. JAMES I. AVETT, JR.
Daughter of Rotarian
Norwood, North Carolina

As I was looking through some copies of THE ROTARIAN for use in my classroom, I discovered the article *Youth at the School-Bus Wheel*, by Noel Wical [November, 1957]. It interested me very much.

The article mentions that in the

Piedmont country of North Carolina, following World War I, a farm wagon was turned into a school "bus." I thought you would be interested in knowing that the man who initiated the idea of the "wagon bus" was Paul J. Kiker, a charter member of the Wadesboro Rotary Club. My information came to me from a teacher in Charlotte who said he taught with or for Mr. Kiker at the school in McFarland (Anson County) when a wagon was first used as a bus. I asked Mr. Kiker about this and he says it is correct.

This story was told me about 20 years ago and I was especially interested because, you see, I am the daughter of Rotarian Paul Kiker.

A Memo to the NMA

From MRS. YVONNE NOWAK
Oak Park, Michigan

In her article *Women Who Work for You* [THE ROTARIAN for September, 1957] Cleo Dawson says that "the National Management Association asked me to do some research on the differing basic psychological factors of men and women." Then she tells what she "learned."

The National Management Association will surely have disastrous results if it follows Dr. Dawson's deductions seriously. Actually it should sue on the basis of "fraudulent return"! Here, I feel, is a more realistic approach to the harmonious development of "coeducational" business:

Women, as all people, like, need, and respond to wise direction from an authoritative source—male or female! They resent "bossing" of any kind. It becomes unbearable if it is an unqualified man, if he is in that position not mainly because of merit but of sex.

We women know we are needed. What we may want is appreciation. Let's not kid these wonderful, wondering men. Let's tell them what we want: equal rights, equal pay for equal labor, nondiscrimination. For this we should guarantee equal self-control.

It is the combination of masculine and feminine qualities that makes the world go round—be it home, business, church, education, or industry. So, Cleo, come out into the living, pulsating, present world and start a real research. You might create a best-seller like Dr. Kinsey.



"Well, how does it feel to get back after two whole weeks of relaxation?"

THE ROTARIAN

THIS ROTARY MONTH

NEWS FROM 1600 RIDGE AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

PRESIDENT. Following a brief round of Rotary visits in the U.S.A. South and West, President Charles G. Tennent was to enplane for Zurich, Switzerland, starting point of a four-week European itinerary. In Zurich he will attend sessions of the World Relations Committee, following which he is to go to Norway to address intercity gatherings in Kristiansand, Stavanger, Bergen, and Oslo. Before returning to the U.S.A. on May 1 he is to attend the annual RIBI Conference, in Blackpool, England, on April 24-27.

PRESIDENTIAL HONOR. Reported earlier were decorations conferred upon Rotary's world President by Brazil, Chile, and Peru. To these add another: an Ecuadorean decoration, "Al Merito," in the grade of "Caballero." It was awarded to President Tennent by Ecuador's Ambassador to the United States at a "Buzz Tennent Recognition Day" held in Raleigh, N. C.

CONVENTION. Rotary's 49th Annual Convention is only two months away, and plans for it are nearing final stages. Hotel-reservation forms have been mailed, many entertainment and hospitality features are set, and Rotary's Convention Office has been opened in the Baker Hotel in Dallas, Tex., site of this international gathering. The date for it: June 1-5. (Next month—full details on the Convention program.)

ASSEMBLY ... INSTITUTE. Another upcoming international meeting on Rotary's calendar is the International Assembly at the Lake Placid Club in Essex County, N. Y. It will bring together Rotary's incoming District officers for a nine-day session of study and planning. ... To be held at the same site and at the same time is the Rotary Institute for Present and Past Officers of Rotary International, an informal discussion forum. The dates: May 20-28.

1958-59 FELLOWS. To 119 deserving (and happy) young men and women have gone Rotary Foundation Fellowship awards for 1958-59, the winners having been named by the Rotary Foundation Fellowships and International Student Exchange Committee at its recent meeting in Evanston, Ill. These graduate students—86 men, 33 women—come from 32 countries and will study in 26 countries. The 1958-59 awards bring the total granted since the beginning of the program in 1947 to 1,071.

ACTING GOVERNOR. To fill the Governorship left vacant by the death of Adelchi Salotti, of Florence, Italy, President Tennent appointed Past District Governor Omero Kanelletti, of Rome, Italy, Acting Governor of District 188.

ASSEMBLIES. In Rotary's 249 Districts, plans are nearing final form for the District Assemblies which Governors hold with Presidents-Elect and Secretaries-Elect of Clubs in their Districts. These meetings begin in April and extend into May; their purpose is to inform incoming Club officers and to plan the year's work in 1958-59.

VITAL STATISTICS. On February 23, 1958, there were 9,707 Rotary Clubs and an estimated 456,000 Rotarians in 108 countries and geographical regions. New Clubs since July 1, 1957, totalled 205.

The Object of Rotary:

To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and, in particular, to encourage and foster:

(1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.
(2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.

(3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.
(4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

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The Editors'

WORKSHOP

THE AUSTRALIAN pound was the equivalent of \$2.24 in U.S.A. money in 1955 and has the same value today. Some readers may need this information to know just how big the big story John Keith Ewers tells really is.

SPEAKING of currency conversion, it will probably be a long time before the handy pocket currency converter goes out of fashion in Europe—Europe being the continent on which the problem of changing one man's money into another's comes up oftenest. Yet many countries of Europe have recently taken long steps toward unification of their economies; they have knocked down barriers that have stood between them time out of mind. It is a remarkable story and a large part of it will be told by Louis F. Duchêne, of Paris, in our May issue.

YOU 16-YEAR-OLDS, you fine young friends who saw our brief announcement in December about a contest on "What It's Like to Be 16 Years Old Today" and sent in your letters . . . we haven't forgotten you, not for a minute. You've piled a surprising number of entries on our desks well ahead of the March 1, 1958, deadline for receipt of them here. Now to the judging of them. Then to the announcement and presentation of the winner—in our June, 1958, issue. Thanks very much.

INTERESTING CONCEPT DEPT. Do you realize that the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway will make an island of the eastern third of the U.S.A. and a part of Canada? That is what the small map at the bottom of page 14 suggests. You will be able to take an oceangoing vessel in via the St. Lawrence and down as far as Chicago and a little farther via the new Cal-Sag Canal which heads westward into Illinois. Thence the water route leads to the Mississippi which, while not a deep-draft river, floats mighty barges to the Gulf of Mexico.

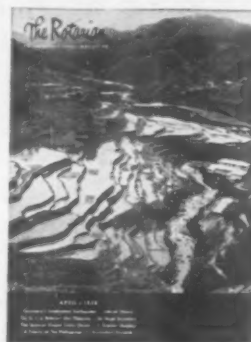
IT IS not hard to stay alive in The Philippines. So richly has Nature endowed these 7,100 tropic islands with soil, sun, and rainfall that most of the 22 million people probably could subsist on the coconuts, bananas, oranges, sugar cane, taro, and other foods that grow, or could, in every man's back yard. The Filipino wants solid food, however, and for him, as for millions of other Asians, rice basically fills the want. Rice is his bread. And rice is the

reason for the terraces in our cover picture.

Having told you that these terraces are in Mountain Province on the island of Luzon and that they date back maybe 4,000 years, we turn you over to a friend of yours, Rotarian Conrado Benitez, of Manila, who says in his *History of The Philippines* (Ginn and Company):

What is regarded as the greatest system of stone-walled, terraced rice fields to be found anywhere in the world today is found among the Ifugao [people]. These terraces often run for thousands of feet up the mountain sides, like gigantic stairways, and their stone-walled faces would, if placed end to

Our Cover



end, reach nearly halfway round the earth, since they total some 12,000 miles in length. . . . The terraces are irrigated by an elaborate system of canals and ditches, some of the former being several miles in length. A detailed study of the source and distribution of this terrace-building culture indicates that it originally came to the Gulf of Lingayen and the west coast of Northern Luzon from Southern China, and then spread up the Agno and Kayapa River valleys into the Ifugao valleys.

We obtained the color transparency of this picture from Three Lions, Inc., Publishers. Now we await a letter from one of our 1,406 subscribers in The Philippines saying, "Why, I was born in that house right up there on that mountain!" Meanwhile, if you want a look into the life of another of our subscribers in The Philippines, see page 18 *et seq.* We selected Bill Dy-Liacco by the method we've always employed in the *How Rotarians Live* series. We asked the ranking Rotary officer in the country to name three typical Clubs. Of them we chose Naga, then asked that Club to name a typical member. Bill was it . . . and we thank him and his wife for their cheerful submission to this ordeal by camera.—THE EDITORS

THE ROTARIAN

ABOUT OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Author of the article on the Brussels Exposition, **JOSEPH MEULENBERGHS** is a Rotarian of Antwerp, Belgium, a Past District Governor, and a Committeeman of Rotary International. The head of a physical-education association, he has many athletic interests, especially gymnastics and fencing. His country has twice decorated him.



Meulenberghe

J. GORDON MURPHY is a Maritimer, his birthplace being the Maritime Province of New Brunswick. An ex-newspaperman and radio scripter, he is now in public-relations work in Toronto, Ont. Married, he has two daughters and one son; likes people, "even editors"; keeps an eye on U. S. baseball.



Murphy

BARBARA CHAPIN is a book designer and former executive secretary of a volunteer organization which arranged the tours of a mobile art museum. She is credited with being one of the two original planners of the Artmobile idea. The other is **GEORGE KIMAK**, designer of the Artmobile.

As a boy, **MARVIN ALISKY** travelled in South and Central America and became fluent in Spanish. He now has a Ph.D. degree in Latin-American studies, and is head of the department of mass communications and associate professor of journalism at Arizona State College. His experience with mediums that reach mass audiences includes newspaper work and radio and television news-casting. He has been using his spare time for free-lance writing for more than a decade. . . . **H. A. FIGUERAS**, whose camera produced the photos for this month's *A Family of The Philippines*, is a free-lance photographer specializing in photo-journalism. He lives in Manila, travels throughout The Philippines on assignments, and has had his work published in the islands and in America.



Alisky

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A French Rotary Club Tackles the Housing Problem

LIKE many another proud city, the historic wine center of Béziers in Southern France has its housing problems—and its slums. Cramped for space, hungry for sunshine and fresh air, surrounded by conditions which breed crime and disease, its poorest residents have no money for better homes.

A hopeless predicament? It didn't have to be, decided a thoughtful Rotarian of the city, Deputy Mayor Aubin. Many of the slum dwellers had initiative; while they had no money, they had time on week-ends and holidays to build their own quarters. Excited by his idea, he talked it over with fellow members of the Rotary Club of Béziers, and a bold "human salvage" project was launched under Club sponsorship.

As a result, 16 families—32 parents, 35 children—now live happily and healthily in a gleaming new apartment building they constructed with their own hands. They furnished no capital, and they will not have to pay rent for 20 years. Yet they are not objects of charity. Under Rotary Club guidance, they have lifted themselves out of the slums.

The five-year project began with the establishment of a joint-stock coöperative with 16 carefully selected families as shareholders. Money for materials was promised by the Loan Bank of France, and later temporary loans to start construction came from various organizations. Amortization of the loan

would come from the French Government under a program designed to encourage new housing. A site was given by the late Rotarians Pierre and Louis Huc. Rotarian architect M. Argellier designed the structure, Rotarian contractor Adolphe L. G. Giraud (now District 173 Governor) prepared to direct its construction, and a Rotarian notary aided legal work. Rotarian contributions—not in money, but in time and talent—lengthened as the project progressed.

Construction started in 1954. For three years the 16 men whose families would occupy the building spent their holidays and week-ends manning cement mixers, shovels, and wheelbarrows at the building site. By the time their apartment building was finished in late 1957, they had averaged 2,000 hours apiece on its construction, earning for themselves an admiring nickname—*les Castors* (the beavers)—from townsmen impressed by their busy efforts at home building. News of the project had travelled far. Perhaps this was only the first result of a new answer to an old problem.



A Picture Story of Rotary in Action

THE ROTARIAN

Sixteen families live in the apartment building they erected with the help of Rotarians of Béziers.



At last living in a home of which she can be proud, an apartment dweller works busily to keep it so.



Compact, tiled kitchens with modern appliances help to make the preparation of meals a pleasure.



Large glass areas face on the balconies. Curtains diffuse the strong sunshine; no other buildings shade the apartments.



Fresh air, sunshine, and a view of open countryside from a private balcony replace the former grim surroundings.



There's plenty of room outside, too, for family walks and children's play. The first floor houses the utility rooms.

Thousands of youths who have fled Communism to study in West Germany are tasting freedom for the first time in their lives. **LELAND STOWE**, noted world correspondent, tells of their struggles to break mental strait jackets imposed by Red masters. He calls it . . .

Germany's INTELLECTUAL EARTHQUAKE



Young East Germans like these who have fled to the West "come with open minds, hungry for facts, because they feel that what the Communists taught them was not all." . . . (Below) The library of Berlin's Free University which was founded to counterbalance the old university remaining in Red Berlin. Many refugee students study here on scholarships.



Photos: Bernard

LAST September a West Berlin teacher dumbfounded his pupils, just arrived from Red-ruled East Germany, by announcing, "In 15 minutes I want each of you to speak—on any subject you like. About a hobby, a book, or whatever interests you." All were Communist high-school graduates, aged from 16 to 20, yet stark consternation blanched every face. And when their desperation-spurred performances ended, not one had voiced a clear-cut *personal opinion*! In 12 years of Marxist schooling they had never once been asked to express ideas of their own. Invited to name books they would like to read, other "transfers" from the East Zone stare in blank amazement. This indeed is a classroom revolution. Freedom to speak! Freedom to read!

Identical intellectual earthquakes have rocked several hundred classrooms in Free Germany ever since 1954 when one of modern education's boldest experiments was launched. Barred from advanced studies by Pankow's Red regime because of "class enemy" parents or "ideological backwardness," hundreds of East German youths had fled westward yearly, clamoring to enter Free Germany's universities—but tragically unequipped to qualify for admission. Now their numbers became so great that only intensive, across-the-curriculum "make-up" courses could fill the incredible holes in their college-required subjects.

Bonn's Ministry of Culture met the crisis by inaugurating special pre-university courses financed by a Federal Youth Fund, adminis-

tered by its Ministry of the Interior. In the next three years some 5,000 East Zone teen-agers enrolled in *Abitur* (college preparatory) courses, topped last Autumn by a record-setting peak of 2,900 more. Today these courses constitute the West's largest democratic reclamation program for Communist-reared youths. Simultaneously they supply, in conclusively uniform evidence, a shocking revelation of what Soviet-type Governments impose as a hoax-packed substitute for a general primary-secondary education.

During initial classes newly immigrated East Germans invariably sit barricaded in silence. Even now, could any frank remark still get them or their families into trouble? Or might it ruin their chances for college? "The right to choose is utterly unknown to them," explains a teacher. "Not understanding that it's possible for them to have opinions, they do not know how to express them. At first they cannot think freely. They have to get used to it." East Zoners near Wiesbaden often turn for out-of-school counsel to Harold Fokken, YMCA student-group secretary, asking: "What does the teacher want us to say?" Party-line thinking, engrained since the first grade, cannot be shed like a soiled shirt. Solicited to interpret a philosophical doctrine a Leipzig boy countered: "What's the official view on this?" His Frankfurt teacher replied: "There are several interpretations, but no one has a right to tell you that one is correct and the others are wrong. Compare them, and decide for yourselves." In response came gasps of surprise. Then an 18-year-old blurted out: "Over there everything is regulated. Here you must think for yourself and act on your own." Within a few

Pulitzer Prize winner Leland Stowe was for 30 years an American newspaper correspondent in Europe, South America, and Asia, covering such events as the Reichstag-fire trial and battles of the Spanish Civil War and World War II. Author of several books, consultant to Radio Free Europe, he is a journalism professor at "U" of Michigan.



weeks Communism's ex-school-children find their dogma-walled, party-frozen mental worlds blasted wide open.

But their dominant attitudes, strikingly different from Western-schooled youngsters, present many complex problems requiring great understanding and perception from their new teachers. Communist indoctrination and top priority on training engineers and technicians have created a narrow-grooved utilitarian outlook. "At first they don't want to now *why* a thing is done—only *how* to do it," reports Bensheimer's headmaster Gerhard Schwabensland. Irked by a teacher's explanation of a mathematical formula's genesis one boy exclaimed: "Why don't you just tell us the formula? That's all that is important."

On the "plus" side East German pupils prove exceptionally hard workers, eager to learn and with highly critical minds—"a challenge and a joy to teach." Says West Berlin's Dr. B—: "They come with open minds, hungry for facts, because they feel that what the Communists taught them is not all." But despite Bonn's generous Federal allowances covering free tuition, room, and board they can just scrape by. At 10 marks monthly pocket money for West Berlin classes (where the majority study) amounts to less than 10 cents a day—often puts bus travel out of reach; makes a once-a-month movie a luxury. Thus their choice of democracy's brand of education imposes years of self-privation. Yet thousands more flock westward each year.

Mountains of "don't know's," the deliberate *anti-think* roadblocks of their Communized mis-education, comprise a stupendous initial handicap. By Western standards their general educational level is so appallingly low that their knowledge, except in science and mathematics, resem-

bles an iron screen thickly punctured by artillery shells. "We have to begin at the beginning," sigh West German teachers unanimously. For in most nontechnical subjects these Red-regime high-school graduates could scarcely pass a Western eighth grade.

Take history. To these young Germans the Reformation is merely "a rebellion against imperialism"; Bismarck is uniquely a "Junker imperialist," and they possess but the vaguest notions



Photo: Bernard

The precious right to read whatever they please at first shocks many of the young refugees. These students are enrolled at Bonn University in West Germany.

even concerning the post-1920 Weimar Republic.

As they know it, history consists solely of revolutions and the class struggle. Thus Britain's majestic past is shrivelled to a few Moscow-selected episodes such as Cromwell's revolution—shorn, of course, of its vital religious aspects. East Zoners have never heard of the Magna Carta or the evolution of British parliamentary government. For them the American revolution was merely a "right-wing betrayal" of the common people. Most surprising, a Berlin teacher points out: "All they have read of Marx or Lenin are Soviet excerpts or interpretations." Asked what they know about Communism, pupils confessed: "We didn't pay attention. It was all propaganda." In one class a theme suggestion on the main ideas of Marx or Lenin provoked a flat refusal—by Communist-educated late teen-agers!

What they universally don't know about non-Russian world literature fills some 95 percent of free-world textbooks. Of their own great German masters, from

Goethe and Schiller to the moderns, they have read only class-angled smatterings. Britain's world-renowned classics remain unheard of, save for such distorted extracts as Dickens' descriptions of London's 19th Century slums—dished up as typical of England today! Condemned to Red-contrived "nonexistence," America's giants—Emerson, Thoreau, Melville, and other distinguished "unmentionables"—are replaced by such Moscow-lauded third-raters as Stalin prize-winner Howard Fast.

In foreign-language instruction the East Zoners fared little better. After four to eight years of Russian, transferred pupils often can speak but a few simple sentences. One West Berlin class learned more Russian in a single course than in eight previous years. Preparation of the "East-erners" in Latin and West European languages also proved definitely inadequate. "Even in mathematics and science," interjects a Berlin teacher, "our pupils are used to solving a problem only in a certain way. They are not trained to seek solutions on their own." Another adds: "They shy away from anything that requires interpretation."

But *how* to free college-age youths from lifelong, Red-shackled mental strait jackets? In this formidably difficult and delicate endeavor, Free Germany's "special course" teachers rank today as the West's foremost pioneers. Thanks to their remarkable tact and psychological understanding they have made invaluable discoveries about methods required "to reconvert Marxist-grooved young minds to democrat concepts." Future intellect liberators in nations now Communized may well be guided chiefly by their composite experience. At the outset teachers find that "approach procedures" are all-important. "Everything depends on personal contact," they testify. "First you must get your pupils interested in you as a person. . . . Convince them of your sincerity. . . . Win their confidence by showing a real interest in them." That takes much patient effort. "I have to talk and talk,"

says one, "until I get that contact."

Other self-developed teaching guideposts are: "Never ridicule, and never be categorical. . . . Avoid an argumentative approach." Since East Zoners sharply suspect "everything is black or white" pronouncements, with which they were smothered in Red classrooms, their new instructors stress differing viewpoints. Instead of directly refuting Marxist theories they let facts speak for themselves. Says Marburg principal Dr. Fritz Dickmann: "We seek to show them what we value, and why. Eventually that convinces them."

Shrewdly selected discussion topics touch off pupils' reactions like popcorn over a fire. Western freedom of speech is underscored by such frank questions as: "Are some things better in East Germany than here?" To one youth's assertion that the Reds "provide better care for young people," a classmate heatedly protested: "But over there they control everything you do. Even if the young sometimes abuse their privileges here, that's far better than being told what you must do at every turn." The majority strongly agreed—another round won for democracy! "Because they've lived under Communism," says a

Berlin principal, "they understand the character and costs of such a system."

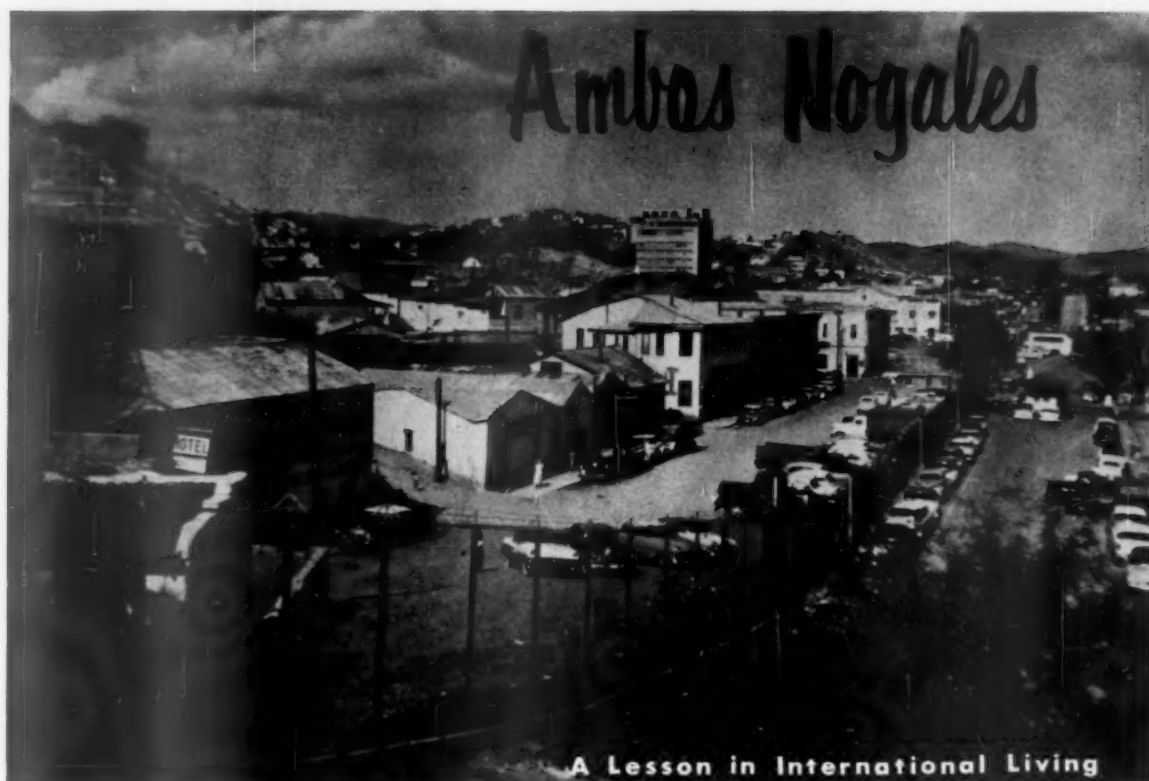
"What is the most important thing you have found here?" I asked several West Berlin classes. Their first response was: "Intellectual freedom." Next came freedom to choose your own career—"here we can become what we like." A tall, blond 20-year-old explained: "There we had to live two lives—one for the State and one for ourselves. It's hard to give up one's family and home, but here we can live free."

Does freedom's education really take hold? For the great majority of East Zoners their teachers' verdict is strongly affirmative. A Berlin teacher discovered this sure-fire formula: "Put man in the center of their thinking, and you remove them very quickly from Marxist ideology." Vivid proof of changed attitudes flares up in class discussions, as when Frankfurt's classes overwhelmingly opposed complete Federal subsidies for students. "When the State pays everything," warned one boy, "it also decides everything about your education." Asked whether the welfare State stifles private initiative, other classes emphatically rejected widespread Federal-aid programs as "dangerous." Where most had previously accepted unthinkingly the Marxists' dogma—"man is for the State"—today they insist "the State is for man." Commenting that the Red system's power over their minds is much less than often assumed, Frankfurt's Dr. Richter observes: "In their feeling and thinking there is a strong secret resistance. This gives us much hope." Says a Berlin teacher: "In my four classes, totalling nearly 100, I have only one who remains a convinced leftist; and he is simply a stanch Socialist."

Many pupils favor the Red regimes' free medical care; see advantages in their social-welfare, youth, and sports programs over those in Western countries. "Sports here are too expensive and State subsidies too small," I was assured. "At home we had tennis, fencing, riding, and sailing for only 50 pfennigs (12 cents) a month [Continued on page 53]



Students get free tuition, room, and board, but many must eat at soup kitchens while awaiting enrollment.



On the left of the fence is Nogales, Mexico; on the right, Nogales, Arizona—two cities politically, but in spirit one.

THOUGH a storm was brewing, sunshine flooded holiday picnics and fireworks blossomed against a starlit sky as the Mexican border town of Nogales helped its twin U. S. city celebrate American Independence Day last July 4. The next day the storm struck Mexican Nogales with heavy rains and winds, leaving 110 of its poorest citizens homeless. Citizens of American Nogales joined with their Mexican fellows in giving first aid, passing out emergency food and clothing, and finding temporary shelter for the stricken.

The act was not unusual. For years the two cities have cultivated a friendship that is unsurpassed along the U. S.-Mexican border. Two months after the storm, American Nogales helped Mexican Nogales celebrate Mexican Independence Day; the two cities are such friends that they always share their holidays.

The only visible separation of the cities is a high wire fence that runs across the downtown area. Three wide gates remain open permanently, and there are no toll fees of any kind. Mexicans and Americans mingle freely.



Border frictions are ironed out by an unofficial council consisting of the mayors, chamber of commerce presidents, customs collectors,

chiefs of immigration, and selected civic leaders including Rotarians. The group measures each decision by Rotary International's Four-Way Test: (1) Is it the TRUTH? (2) Is it FAIR to all concerned? (3) Will it build GOODWILL and BETTER FRIENDSHIPS? (4) Will it be BENEFICIAL to all concerned? Recommendations are then made.

Not until the middle of the 19th Century did the present international boundary line divide southern Arizona from northern Sonora Province. Ever since April, 1539, when Father Marcos de Niza hiked northward from Mexico City through the site of the cities, travellers have marched back and forth through the wide pass in the mountains.

Since its founding as a trading post in the 1880s, Nogales has straddled the border. Until 1910, few problems entwined both communities. Then the Mexican Revolution overthrew Dictator Diaz and raged on for a decade. With rival factions shooting at each other on the run, the need for American-Mexican joint police action became apparent. The tradition of coöperation grew.

Thousands of American and Mexican tourists get their first impression of the land across the border when they pass through busy Nogales. This may be the case for many Rotarians as they go travelling before and after Rotary's Convention in Dallas June 1-5. Fortunately, the people of "both Nogales" practice good neighborliness in good times and bad, on weekdays as well as holidays, using The Four-Way Test of Rotary to meet the two-way test of border life. It's the kind of friendship that will be observed this month all over the hemisphere on April 14, Pan American Day.—MARVIN ALISKY.

The St. Lawrence Seaway

A Dream Nearing Reality

HISTORY tells us that Jacques Cartier was the first of the early explorers to challenge North America's mighty St. Lawrence River. That was in 1535. Cartier and his doughty crew sailed their tiny ship 1,000 miles inland from the Atlantic. There, near where the great port of Montreal now stands, they encountered the first of the St. Lawrence's turbulent rapids—an obstacle which, in forcing the intrepid Cartier to turn back, set in motion forces which after more than four centuries are today approaching the realization of the dream of an ocean highway to the heart of a continent.

Were Cartier and the dauntless Samuel de Champlain, who came upon the scene nearly a century later, available for comment on the present shape of things along the St. Lawrence, they would be caught up in the wonder of one of man's greatest engineering feats of this or any other century. They would witness the drama of man against the river: thousands of men and great machines carving out a 27-foot-deep channel that will open an ocean waterway from the Atlantic to the extremities of the Great Lakes.

They would see thousands of acres of land being flooded and entire towns and villages, some complete with churches and graveyards, being moved to higher ground. They would see railroads being relocated, islands being demolished, canals, tunnels, bridges, and massive powerhouses being built in this greatest of all river-improvement operations—an operation which, before it is completed, will entail the moving of 180 million tons of earth and rock in the excavation of the Seaway and the related power project.

An engineer on the scene with a leaning toward statistics could tell the visiting 15th and 16th Century explorers that the earth and rock being moved would fill a 27,000-mile-long train of 50-ton hopper cars.

Overwhelming is the word to describe what is happening on the St. Lawrence. But it could be that the amazement of the earlier-day visitors would be exceeded by their gratification at seeing two neighboring nations, whose very existence gives the explorers a claim to immortality, combining their skills and resources to tame the torrents of a mighty river and harness its energy for what ultimately will be to the benefit of all mankind.

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway is literally an uphill battle. Starting at sea level at the mouth of the river, ocean vessels bound for the North American Midwest will climb to an elevation above sea level of 602 feet over a 2,000-mile course to reach Lake Superior.

The heavy-construction phase of the Seaway system extends from Montreal to Lake Erie and includes operations ranging from the dredging of Montreal Harbor, at the eastern end, to the deepening of the Welland Canal between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, at the western end. The channel between Montreal and Lake Ontario is being deepened to the required 27 feet, and the 21 locks now by-passing the river's turbulent rapids on the Canadian side are being replaced by seven new locks, all the 27-foot depth deemed accommodating to most oceangoing vessels. Delays to ships average close to an hour at any lock, so the lesser number of locks will considerably increase the speed of transportation.

After climbing through the new channel and locks to the 246-foot elevation of Lake Ontario, ships will find clear sailing to the lake's western end, where they will be given the big boost—a hoist of 326 feet by way of the eight locks of the great Welland Canal around the crashing torrent of Niagara Falls and the rapids of the Niagara River into Lake Erie.

PASSING through Lake Erie, the ships will enter Lake Huron, whose elevation is but six and one-half feet above Lake Erie's 572. At the northern end of Lake Huron they will either turn southward down Lake Michigan to Chicago or climb into Lake Superior by way of big locks at Sault Ste. Marie, whose present annual traffic exceeds that of the Panama and Suez Canals combined, and proceed toward such ports as Port Arthur and Duluth.

Total sailing distance from the Atlantic: to Duluth, 2,340 miles; to Chicago, 2,250 miles. A long haul? It isn't—considering that the high-seas part of the voyage from the trade centers of Europe to the heart of the United States Midwest will be shortened by more than 1,000 miles.

The Seaway will permit large vessels carrying iron ore from the great Ungava deposits of Labrador, as well as oceangoing general cargo shipping, to reach the harbor cities of the Great Lakes. Iron ore is expected to account for up to half of the inbound

[illegible]



The Seaway extends from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the ends of the Great Lakes. Major projects are at International Rapids, Soulanges, Lachine.

traffic. And this is an important defense factor, since most weapons are made of steel and most of North America's steel mills and defense plants are located in the Lakes region. The Seaway will provide a completely inland and protected waterway for large ore carriers, a matter of particular pertinence to the United States, whose once-vast Mesabi Range ore deposits in Minnesota have been badly depleted by the demands of two world wars. Ungava ore and the Seaway will save the United States from dependence on overseas sources, which would be almost certainly cut off should there be another world conflict.

Canada looks to the Seaway as an outlet for grain and for the products of the rapidly expanding manufacturing and mining colossus taking shape in the Canadian Lakes region, particularly in Ontario, whose great northern mineral wealth includes the largest known uranium fields in the world. This

last could be important not only to the future of North America but of the world.

Delays at the various locks along the Seaway route and the necessity for reduced speed in narrow channels will be more than compensated for by the greater pay loads oceangoing vessels can carry. The small, slow ships presently plying the Lakes carry cargoes of less than 1,800 tons. The much bigger and faster ships using the Seaway will carry five times as much, a difference that will considerably reduce the cost per ton. Add to this the average of 25 percent which some exporters in the Great Lakes estimate they save by using existing shipping, compared to the cost of shipping through Atlantic ports, and the dollar distance between Seaway ports and overseas ports diminished to the point where the opening of the Seaway could signal the start of a colossal sale of the products of the North American

International Rapids powerhouse construction. . . . Map shows how waterways make an "island" of Eastern U.S. . . . Old locks on Welland Canal.



Photo: Ontario Hydro



Photo: Ontario Dept. Travel & Publicity

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

Atlantic
Ocean



Photo: Ontario Dept. Travel & Publicity

A bridge spanning the Welland Canal opens skyward to make way for a ship bound inland from Lake Ontario. Seaway crews are deepening the Welland.

Midwest on bargain counters throughout the world.

If it holds true that population, power, and wealth depend largely on safe and cheap transportation, then the opening of the North American Midwest to full-scale ocean shipping will bring changes in transportation and trade patterns that will be felt throughout the continent and much of the world. To date, much of the great physical wealth of the region—manufacturing, mining, agriculture—has had access to world markets only through the Atlantic ports, which have grown big in population and financially great in the process. The Seaway will change this, for with its coming the United States and Canada will be endowed with new seacoasts—a north coast for the United States and a south coast for Canada, along the shores of the Lakes. And existing cities along these coasts and cities yet unborn will be the great seaports of the

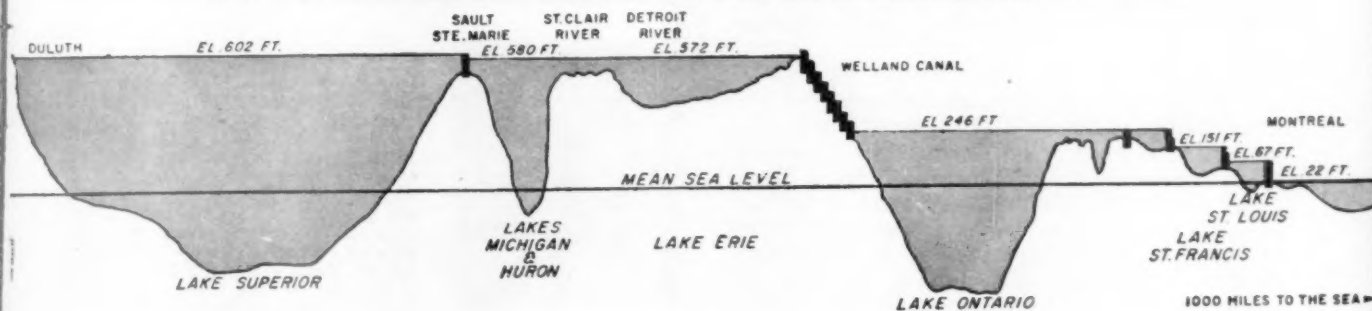
future, drawing for their sustenance on a hinterland containing the world's greatest concentration of natural and industrial wealth.

Today, Cleveland and Buffalo are inland lake ports. The Seaway will make them ocean ports. And the fact that both are closer to many of the major European markets than, for example, New York and Philadelphia may be taken as an indication of the things to come.

The area which will be immediately affected by the Seaway is larger than that part of Europe west of the Iron Curtain. It includes Canada's Province of Ontario and the States bordering the Great Lakes, not counting New York and Pennsylvania, which now have access to the Atlantic. The region contains more than a third of the combined populations of the United States and Canada, accounts for half of the farm production of [Continued on page 55]

On the western half of its course, a ship traversing the seaway is raised by locks from an initial elevation of 22 feet at Montreal to 602 feet.

WATER LEVEL PROFILE — GREAT LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE DEEP WATERWAY



EXTEND THE RECIPROCAL

Yes!—It Will Contribute to Economic Well-Being

Says Robert W. Kean

U. S. Congressman from New Jersey

MY answer to this question is an emphatic "Yes!" I believe strongly that the President's authority to negotiate agreements with other countries lowering barriers which they and we impose on our trade with each other should be continued for practical business reasons in America's own self-interest. I believe the program, by expanding America's foreign trade, contributes to its business prosperity and to its national security.

In the trade agreements negotiated under the program we have obtained from other countries reductions of their excessive tariffs and other barriers to American exports, in return for reductions in U. S. tariff rates.

Why is this good for the U. S.? Why does it help the economy to reduce trade barriers and allow greater freedom for business to export and import? A primary reason is that foreign trade is a major American industry and its prosperity makes a great contribution to the national economic well-being.

Just as personal trade is two way, so is foreign trade two way. People in other countries can buy our products only to the extent that they can acquire U. S. dollars to pay for them. The only way they can acquire dollars is through the sale in this country of their products and services or by borrowing or through gifts. Loans merely postpone the ultimate necessity for payment in the form of commodities or services.

Foreign trade is far more important to the American economy than many people realize. An estimated 4½ million workers, or 7 percent of the nation's entire labor force, gain their livelihood from exports and imports. These workers are employed, directly or indirectly, in production or service for export markets, and in the distribution of imported goods.

Our exports of 19½ billion dollars represented 4.5 percent of our entire national output of 434 billion dollars last year. About 8 percent of all our manufactured goods produced and about 11 percent of our agricultural production are sold abroad. Much larger percentages of our output of many particular products are exported so that some segments of our economy depend far more heavily on overseas markets than others. Some leading examples are trucks, busses, tractors, construction and mining

equipment, civilian aircraft, railway equipment, textile machinery, steel-mill machinery, cotton, wheat, and tobacco.

Our 13 billion dollars in imports are equivalent to about 3 percent of our national expenditure, but this ratio fails to give an accurate idea of the importance of purchases from abroad to our economy. We import all our coffee, tea, cocoa, and bananas. Half our imports consist of raw materials to supply domestic industry. We are heavily dependent on foreign sources for rubber, copper, mica, diamonds, asbestos, and iron ore, as leading examples, and we import the great bulk of our supplies of tin, nickel, aluminum, and newsprint. Moreover, American producers of weapons for defense, of capital equipment, and of consumer durables are dependent on imports for many strategic materials.

The American "foreign trade" industry has been flourishing in recent years. Exports, apart from military-aid shipments to our allies, rose 40 percent in four years, from 1953 to 1956; they rose another 13 percent from 1956 to 1957, to about 19½ billion dollars. Our imports have also increased, though far less than our exports. Imports rose by 16 percent from 1953 to 1956, but rose only a little last year, reaching 13 billion dollars with the tapering off of the strong uptrend of 1955-56 in the domestic economy. These trends in part reflect the new international opportunities for free enterprise opened up by U.S.A. and other free-world country reductions in tariff barriers.

Quite apart from its direct business importance to our own industry and agriculture, the trade-agreements program is a necessary economic support to our political and military alliances with our friends in the free world. Most of our allies are far more dependent on foreign trade than we. While no other single country's foreign trade is as large as ours in total value, for most countries foreign trade is relatively much greater in proportion to their domestic economies than it is for us. Foreign trade is therefore vital to their domestic stability and economic strength. It [Continued on page 51]



CLOSELY crowding the new problems of the Space Age is the older one of international trade. Do reciprocal trade agreements between nations increase — or decrease — it? What happens to a nation's domestic economy under such an arrangement? Should the U.S.A. extend its present program of agreements? To discuss this last question we present two men of opposing views. One is Robert W. Kean (left), of New Jersey, a member of the Congress of the U.S.A. since 1939. Now on the Ways

TRADE-AGREEMENTS PROGRAM?

No!—It Will Promote Uncertainty in Business

Says Richard M. Simpson

U. S. Congressman from Pennsylvania

ECONOMIC danger signals have sprung up across America. Unemployment has reached 4½ million and continues upward. Consumer buying has slumped, investment has scaled off, many industries are retrenching to wait out the "rolling readjustment."

In this crisis one overriding task confronts Congress and the Administration. That task is to keep the American economy prosperous and productive. We must avoid anything that remotely threatens to turn a temporary downturn into a full-fledged depression.

With unemployment on the rise, with many communities digging deep into their reserves to pay jobless benefits, the Government's first concern in 1958 must be to protect American jobs and hoist the economy out of reverse.

This should be the test to which every legislative measure bearing on our economy is put. Hence, this should be the yardstick with which Congress measures the Administration's latest proposal to extend the depression-born, 24-year-old Trade Agreements Act.

Congress must ask itself:

Will the Trade Agreements Act help restore our economy to an even keel? Will it put the unemployed workers back on the job?

Will further reductions in American tariffs, as the Administration's bill permits, give our industries a boost and revive consumer confidence?

In my view, the record of 24 years casts serious doubts on the capability of the Trade Agreements

Act to do any of these things. Quite the reverse. I fear that our current tariff legislation promotes uncertainty and distress in many important segments of our business world.

In fact, the record of our foreign commerce under the Trade Agreements Act speaks for itself. To cite just a few examples:

Foreign manufacturers supply more than half of all the watches and clocks sold in the United States. Employment in the domestic watch industry has declined 68.5 percent since 1948.

Plywood makers abroad have increased their share of the American market from less than 10 percent in 1951 to more than 50 percent today. Americans bought 89 percent more hardwood plywood in 1957 than they did in 1951, but our own producers are actually selling less now than they did seven years ago.

The plight of the United States mining industry is widely recognized. Many Western States are suffering. Nevada's total mining production in 1957 was down 43 million dollars from its 1956 level. The State's largest lead-zinc mining operation closed down.

Only recently two dinnerware manufacturers in southern California shut their doors permanently. Four others on the West Coast had preceded them out of business since 1955. The reason for these business failures and job losses? Excessive import competition.

The list of cases of injury from imports could be extended through scores of other industries in hundreds of American communities from coast to coast. Textile mills; garment makers; toy manufacturers; clothespin producers; fishing fleets out of San Diego, Boston, and other major ports; manufacturers of binoculars, cameras, umbrellas, violins, rope, and twine could also be mentioned.

Larger, mass-production industries are also feeling the import pinch. Such industrial products as electrical machinery, chemicals, and plate glass are flowing into the United States from abroad in greater and greater volume, thanks to our low-tariff policy.

Importers, exporters, and others whose profits depend on foreign commerce like to point out that trade with other countries is vital to American well-being and security. In a sense, they are right. We must continue to trade with our friends abroad.

This economic precept offers no reason or excuse, however, for exposing numerous import-vulnerable businesses to still more cut-rate foreign competition. Nor is it any reason to condone by implication the type of competitive conditions which we prohibit in domestic commerce by fair-trade, minimum-wage, and other laws.

There can be no question that the United States must continue to obtain from others what it cannot produce for itself. We need [Continued on page 60]

and Means Committee, he is an authority on taxation and Social Security. He is a graduate of Harvard; his home is in Livingston, N. J. . . . Opposing him in this debate-of-the-month is Richard M. Simpson (right), of Pennsylvania, likewise a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. A lawyer, he is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh, has a degree in law from Georgetown University, and is an honorary Rotarian in Huntingdon, Pa., his home.—The Editors.





Rotarian William E. Dy-Liacco, classification: civil law; and his wife, Noning. Statue is of José Rizal, Filipino martyr.

A Family of THE PHILIP



MOST of the 22 million people of The Philippines vividly recall the day of July 4, 1946. Hearts were full to overflowing as the red, white, blue, and gold flag of their new republic arose above a crowd of 200,000 patriots jamming the Luneta in the heart of Manila. The bright banner hailed the independence which Filipinos had waited and fought and prayed for, and it challenged them to one of the greatest tasks ever to face a new nation.

In 1946 most of the cities and villages on the 7,100 islands of this Asian archipelago lay sorely wounded. War had killed an estimated one million souls, and had blasted roads and bridges, wrecked churches mellowed with antiquity, and charred house and field. The country's economy, like the once-proud buildings of Manila, Cebu, and other cities, was shattered. Worst of all, a lawlessness spawned by three years of occupation threatened to garrote the new democracy before it drew its first breath.

What was true of the nation was true of Naga, the largest city in the warm, moist Bicol region of southeastern Luzon. And what was true of Naga was true of William E. Dy-Liacco, a lawyer then 30 who had served for a time with the guerrilla forces and later with the United States and Philippine Armies. The business section of his town had been levelled, his family home burned. So Bill, like the thousands around him, began to rebuild his life and, in the larger sense, his nation.

Today, growing pains in The Philippines still are severe, but there is peace. The ring of hammer and saw and school bell, the chugging of interisland trading packets, the industrious spirit in this melting pot of Malayan, Spanish, and American influences, even the luxuriant vegetation, have helped to heal the scars of conflict. Bill Dy-Liacco, Leonor, his wife (whose nickname is Noning), and their 3-year-old son, Gil, are an upper middle-class family in this land of marble palaces and *nipa* huts, pony carts and Cadillacs. Bill's law firm, in which he is

senior partner, thrives. Both Bill and Noning are helping to satisfy the Filipino's zeal for knowledge. In the evenings Bill teaches law at the University of Nueva Cáceres; Noning teaches full time at Camarines Sur High School. In the Rotary Club of Naga, in which Bill has been active since its birth in 1948, he finds inspiration and challenge to serve. Rotary thrives as never before in The Philippines. There were eight Clubs in 1941; now there are 36 with nearly 1,400 members.

Times are better for most everyone. Per capita income (about \$172) in this predominantly agricultural land is second only to rubber- and tin-rich Malaya among Southeast Asian nations. World trade arteries for the country's chief products—sugar, copra, abaca, and lumber—are being repaired. Extensive land-reform programs are wresting more food from plains formerly overgrown with *cogón* grass. Still, the country eats more rice than it grows, and heavy imports of fuel, metal products, and machinery necessitated by the drive for industrialization give The Philippines an unfavorable balance of trade. Broad as they may seem, all these factors affect the Dy-Liacco family, the goods they can buy or can afford, their recreation, their standard of living. Indeed, in few countries do the aspirations and industry of Juan de la Cruz, "the man in the street," bear such close kinship with the destiny of the nation.

Until recently, the Dy-Liaccos shared this home on Iguadad Street with Bill's mother. Last Summer they moved into a new home of their own. The horse-drawn calesas are taxis.

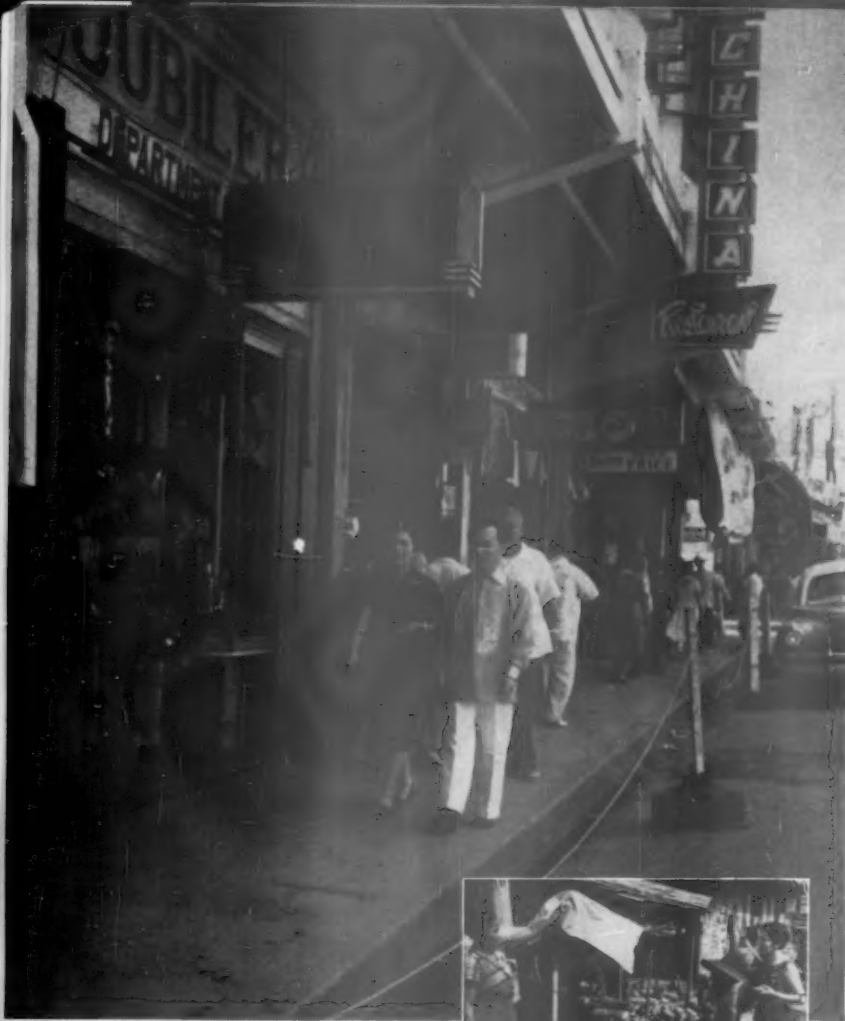
PINES



Meet the Dy-Liacco family, of Naga, in another in the series on typical Filipino families and how they live.



(Continued on next page)



Saturday is shopping day for Bill and Noning. The population of Naga, now about 75,000, has trebled since 1940.



The Days Are Full for Bill and Noning

ON A typical weekday, Bill and Noning Dy-Liacco arise at 7, have a breakfast of eggs and toast, and by the time Bill steps from their home on Igualdad Street and walks through the early-morning mist to his law office a few blocks away, caretakers of Rizal Park near-by are sweeping the walks with coconut brooms. Noning walks to the Camarines Sur High School, where she teaches mathematics and Tagalog, the principal dialect of The Philippines, and with English, one of the country's official languages. Both she and Bill return for lunch, a romp with Gil, and a half-hour siesta.

In the afternoon, Bill may have a case scheduled for hearing or may visit the site of a property-line dispute in connection with one of his many civil cases. From the time his office closes until 8:30 or sometimes 10 P.M. (with time out for dinner), Bill teaches law at the University of Nueva Cáceres, where enrollment has skyrocketed from 400 to 4,000 in a decade.

On Wednesday and Saturday, farmers bring produce to Naga and sell it in sidewalk markets. For sale here (see inset) are papayas, jackfruit, bananas, avocados, and cassava.



Lawyer Bill likes jazz, Teacher Noning likes tangos, and young Gil likes to watch the turntable go around. Only Manila, 175 miles northwest, has television. Noning reads the Manila Times, largest of that city's 16 dailies. A woven fiber rug covers the living-room floor.



A lechón, whole barbecued pig, is the pièce de résistance of any special Filipino party. The crackly skin can be eaten like potato chips.

On week-ends the couple goes shopping in Naga's bustling downtown streets filled with brightly painted jeepneys, horse-drawn *carretelas*, and automobiles (mostly U. S. makes). Bill does not own a car or television set. For entertainment the couple may attend one of Naga's six motion-picture theaters or a dance at the University, enjoy an evening of mah-jongg with parents or brothers and sisters, or just sit at home, put a stack of classical or jazz records on the hi-fi, and relax from the week's busy routine.



Banana leaves serve as a covering for a table laden with shrimp, crabs, tasty salads, fruits, rice, and the lechón. It's a birthday party for a friend, Laura Mendoza, in the garden of her home. Guests eat from banana-stalk plates.



Noning lulls Gil to sleep during noonhour on their veranda. Bill teaches part time, Noning full time.

The Dy-Liaccos, like 83 percent of all Filipinos, are Roman Catholic. Their church is nearly 250 years old.

(Continued on next page)



In his office, Bill discusses the points of a land-registration case with two clients. A senior partner in the firm of Reyes and Dy-Liacco, he started practicing in 1947.

Bill presents a naturalization case before the court of first instance in Naga. Judge Perfecto R. Palacio is presiding. This court is the basic Federal judiciary body of the nation.



Law and Education: the Dy-Liaccos Help Them Go



AFTER graduation from high school in 1933 (he was valedictorian), Bill Dy-Liacco completed a law course at the University of The Philippines in Manila and was admitted to the bar in 1939. Just prior to World War II he earned a master of laws at the University of Santo Tomas. In 1947 he joined the law office of Reyes and Manly.

Bill handles many civil cases involving property claims and naturalization of aliens, and consequently has a finger on the pulse of the new nation as it works out its problems by democratic processes. His court schedule, pre-trial conferences with judges and clients, meetings with colleagues in the firm of Reyes & Dy-Liacco, and business management of the office fill the day, and work often spills over into Saturday. This, plus teaching, related activities, Scouting, and Rotary, leaves him few spare moments.

Daily experience in cases involving property rights gives Bill's lectures at the University of Nueva Cáceres a ring of authority. Here he takes a firsthand look at a disputed boundary line in San Francisco, barrio of Iriga.



(Continued on next page)

Noning Dy-Liacco, a mathematics and language teacher at Camarines Sur High School, is active in the Philippine Association of University Women. She and Mrs. Trinidad Uvero, president of the Naga chapter, discuss a scholarship with the student seated with them.

Boy Scout Troop No. 76 demonstrates first-aid skills for Bill, a former member. In 1957 he served as president of the Provincial council.



One of Noning's students displays a Filipino proverb: "A person who does not know how to love his native language is worse than an ani-

mal or a rotten fish." . . . The Dy-Liaccos entertain Bill's senior students at home. . . . Budding lawyers debate a point of property law.



...and for Rotary
Real Enthusiasm

FILIPINOS have good times together, and exuberant good fellowship typifies meetings of the ten-year-old Rotary Club of Naga. Every Monday noon the 43 members gather in a room lined with Rotary banners, flags, and placards. Once a month they don their finest *barongs*—loose-fitting, embroidered shirts worn open at the collar—and share with their ladies a meeting filled with folk singing and dancing, a favorite pastime. Enthusiasm for service abounds too. Last year the Club planted 95 shade trees on a highway approach to Naga and bought a lighting unit for the park. Bill, a charter member, served as Club President in 1952-53.



An Iriga Rotarian stuffs a peso into a glass during a friendly *fining* session after the meal. The Iriga Club is a short distance from Naga, and Bill visits it often. Naga Rotarians sponsored this Club three years ago.



En route to Iriga the car slows as it passes a farmer astride his carabao—a familiar sight in the rural areas.

The Filipino has enthusiasm—for song, dance, education, elections, democracy, and just about everything else. His culture is a blend of Malayan, American, and Spanish. You can see the influence of the last in this graceful *cariñosa*, a folk dance enlivening a ladies' night gathering of the Rotary Club of Naga. . . . Rotary in The Philippines, through its District Conferences, intercity and inter-Club meetings, and 36 Clubs, is bringing men together as never before in archipelago nation of 7,100 islands.





Art on Wheels

Here's how you can bring the world of art to Main Street in your town.

DOES your community have an art museum? If it does, you are fortunate, for art museums are far less numerous than zoos, golf links, and swimming pools. In the U.S.A., for example, more than half the people live in towns without art centers of any sort.

If your town is among them and you want to do something about the lack, you can. You can do what was done in New York State—put an art museum on wheels and take it where it is needed. A startling idea? Yes, but a most practical one. It won a good response in New York State some time back, when our "Artmobile" first appeared at the Syracuse



Following these opening ceremonies at a State Fair, some 15,000 persons viewed the Artmobile exhibits.

State Fair. In eight days, some 15,000 people walked through the 40-by-9-foot trailer to see its paintings, sculpture, woodcuts, embroidery, textiles, and other exhibits—all loaned by 14 of the leading museums in the State.

It later travelled widely throughout the State and was incorporated as a nonprofit educational institution by the New York

State Board of Regents. It succeeded in putting art right on the main street of a score of rural communities, and gave pleasure to thousands of school children and adults who might otherwise have had no opportunity to experience the enriching effect that art can have on the humblest of lives.

To put a wheeled museum on the road and keep it going from one community to another is work for many civic-spirited organizations. In New York the State Art Teachers Association sponsored the Artmobile, but each of its visits had local sponsorship for making the advance preparations necessary for alerting the community to its coming.

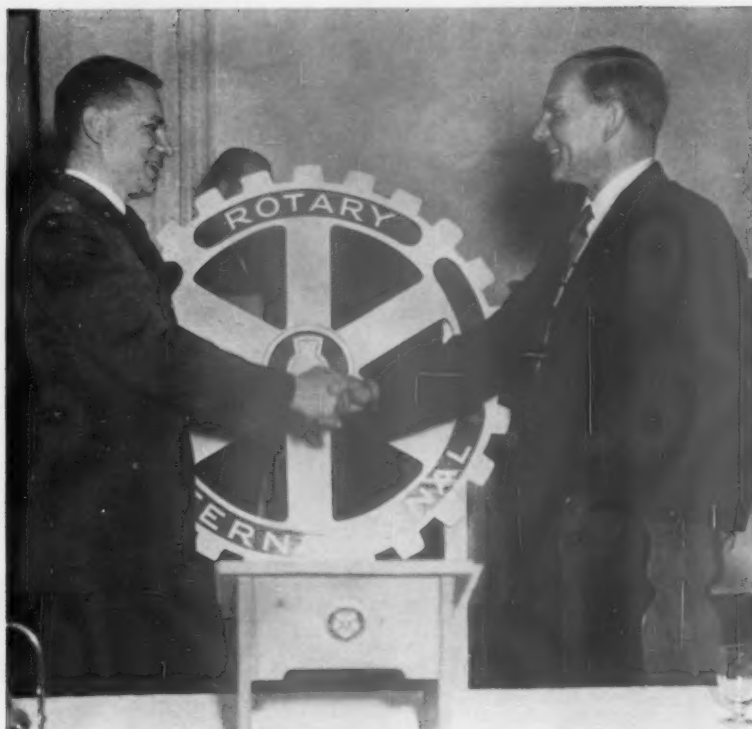
No matter how adequate a community's recreational facilities are, if art holds no place in them you may be sure that an indispensable human need is going unfilled. If your community is without an art museum, perhaps your Rotary Club can put one on wheels alongside a Main Street curb this Summer.

—BARBARA CHAPIN



Interior of the museum was designed to make best use of space, color, and light for displaying more than 35 original paintings. . . . (Right) All art objects were placed at a height convenient for viewing by small children.





Colonel H. R. Burrell, U. S. Air Force base commander, is welcomed as an honorary member of the Newbury, England, Rotary Club by R. J. Huckle, then President.

FOR ALMOST two decades we in Britain have had in our midst the U. S. "G. I." By the hundreds, by the hundreds of thousands, he has strolled our streets, ridden our trains, sat in our cinemas, photographed our landmarks, visited our homes and churches, and talked with our people.

It has been an interesting relationship. Born of the exigencies of war and of a warlike world, it nevertheless has promised much for peace as it has drawn two peoples closer together. And surely most of the pleasure has been ours.

No one pretends that it has been a flawless relationship. I am sure that many a Yank has gone home with something less than love on his lips for everyone he met on our island. I am sorry about that, but I am sorrier still that my country should have produced the acidulous tongue that said: "The only thing wrong with the Yanks is that they are overpaid, overconfident, and over here."

These irritations notwithstanding,

ing, the American-British relationship will stand up against any anywhere for congeniality and durability. What is more, thousands of people from both countries are working constantly to deepen the understanding still further.

This they are doing through a variety of plans. One of the most effective of these is the Anglo-American Community Relations Scheme which was organized in the early '50s when it became obvious that large numbers of American servicemen and their

By

SIR HUGH SAUNDERS

As Coördinator of the Anglo-American Community Relations Plan in Great Britain, Sir Hugh Saunders works with U. S. Air Force personnel and the local townspeople. A retired R.A.F. officer, he held several major posts in World War II.



Sir Hugh

The Pleasure Is Ours

families were likely to be stationed in Britain for a long period.

To get the plan in operation, Air Chief Marshal Sir George Pirie was appointed by the Secretary of State for Air to make a survey of U. S. Air Force bases in the United Kingdom and of the neighboring communities. Sir George reported that the Americans were not associating with the British people enough. To promote a closer association, the Secretary of State for Air decided that Community Relations Committees should be set up in counties where the main air bases were located.

At the same time a senior retired officer was asked to coördinate the work of the Committees, this responsibility now being mine. My assistant is Joyce Kintlay, one of the three original community relations officers. Our local Committees are headed by men and women with outstanding records of civic service, and the links between the Committees and the Air Force bases they serve are 15 bright, personable, and attractive young ladies called community relations officers—or C.R.O.'s.

How the Committees function

THE ROTARIAN

*What Britons do to make the
Yank and his family feel at
home on their island is a
cheerful story made more so
by scores of Rotary Clubs.*

and what the C.R.O.'s do I shall describe later. First, what has been accomplished with the U. S. airmen and our own townspeople? A big step toward improving relations between them was taken by encouraging the servicemen to take part in such community activities as shooting, fishing, soccer, darts, golf, amateur dramatics, archaeology, philately, and judo.

When T. S. Eliot's play *Murder in the Cathedral* was produced at the cathedrals in Bury St. Edmunds and Ely, several American servicemen were in the casts. There was also a sergeant at one of the bases who became so enthusiastic about fox hunting that he bought a horse and joined the local chase. And at nearly all the bases the G.I.s play soccer, a sight that never fails to delight the Briton on the sidelines—or in the game itself.

On the Committees are representatives of various local organizations which are helping to assimilate the G. I. into the life of the community near his base. These organizations include the English Speaking Union, Women's Volunteer Services, National Farmers' Union, Women's Institute, Young Farmers' Clubs, and

scores of Rotary Clubs. All are helping immensely in furthering better Anglo-American relations.

For example, the English Speaking Union invites the Americans to use its recreation halls, libraries, lounges, and other facilities throughout the country. It also arranges tours for airmen to the Houses of Parliament, Windsor Castle, Shakespeare's home at Stratford-on-Avon, and other places of historical interest. Through its offices British and American schoolteachers and university graduates are brought together for mutually profitable discussions of their professions and special interests.

Rotary Clubs throughout England have been constant in their invitations to both officers and enlisted men to attend their luncheon meetings, and these welcomes often lead the wives of Rotarians to invite the airmen's wives to their gatherings. Here are typical instances:

The Rotary Clubs of Ashton-under-Lyne and Saffron Walden, eager to host more U. S. servicemen at their luncheons, sent out announcements urging sons of American Rotarians stationed in Britain to come to their Rotary meetings, if their air bases were near-by. The Rotary Club of Seaburn, located near the East Coast seaport of Sunderland, turned its hospitality toward some U. S. Navy men. Their ship had docked for a brief stay, and Seaburn Rotarians took 25 of them on an all-day sight-seeing trip.

Often base commanders are given honorary membership by near-by Rotary Clubs, and this establishes a close liaison between the community and the air base. Not long ago the Rotary Club of Newbury extended honorary membership to Colonel Harry R. Burrell, commander of the U. S. base at Greenham Common. In accepting the honor, Colonel Burrell said, "The help of the Rotary

At an American Embassy reception in London, three of the 15 pretty liaison officers for U. S. bases chat with Winthrop W. Aldrich, former U. S. Ambassador to Britain.



Photos: (pp. 26-27) B18.



At a "fireside chat," an American airman from Connecticut "talks Rotary" with Rotarian A. V. Elsey (left) and F. C. J. Bartlett, 1956-57 Uxbridge Club President.

Club of Newbury and the people of the community has been of tremendous value to personnel of the Greenham air base in adjusting themselves to community life away from home."

An early example of Rotary co-operation in this work occurred in 1953 at the big Manston air base in Kent, which the U. S. Air Force now plans to vacate by the end of Summer. To promote closer ties between base personnel and townspeople, an Anglo-American Council was formed, its membership consisting of three Air Force officers and three Rotarians from the coast towns of Margate, Ramsgate, and Broadstairs. The Council met to iron out whatever problems arose between the base and the community.

One problem, that of informing new arrivals at the base on important local matters, was solved by setting up a quiz panel composed of well-informed citizens. When airmen arrived, especially those with families, they went to the panel with questions about rents, education, traffic regulations, legal problems, the Visiting Forces Act, and other matters of local and national significance. Following the question period coffee was served and informal

discussion produced more queries.

So successful were the panel meetings that they were reversed—an American panel with local townspeople asking the questions—as a means of helping Britons better understand the Americans and their way of living.

Another outstanding example of Rotary work with the U. S. military personnel is in the London area, where the Anglo-American Community Relations Committee is headed by Rotarian Arthur Cogswell, of Southall. On his Committee are officers representing the air bases in the area, and many Rotarians from communities near the bases.

At the Denham air base in the London area, the panel system is also used for helping American airmen to learn more about England and the countryside towns near the base. The G. I.s call it the "Information Please" panel, because it provides them with facts on everything from England's weather to the housing situation. Panel members usually include three or four Rotarians, a Women's Volunteer Service worker, and a police official.

Near the Denham base are the Rotary Clubs of Slough, Uxbridge, Rickmansworth, and Beaconsfield, and about once every three months Rotarians from these towns visit the base for confer-

ences with Air Force personnel. The objective of this Rotary group is the promotion of better Anglo-American social relations, and the slogan they have adopted is "Friendship and Understanding." It was this group that originated the panel sessions at the Denham air base.

The Committees functioning under the Anglo-American Community Relations Scheme meet regularly to discuss new ways to encourage increased social contacts between American airmen and the British people, and problems ranging from jet noise to the shortage of suitable housing. The community relations officers who work with the Committees not only co-ordinate their activities, but also arrange social functions, serve as sources of information, and help airmen's families adjust to their new surroundings.

Though many British organizations are working to help the American servicemen feel at home among us, it remains a large job. But it is being reduced every time we help an airman like the sergeant who told his community panel that his wife was lonely in England. A newspaper told the story the next day, and soon the young woman with time on her hands was receiving many a telephone call to "come have tea with us this afternoon."

Photo: U. S. Air Force



In Denham, England, a member of the local Women's Volunteer Service visits an American airman's home to welcome the family and help the wife get acquainted.

Brussels '58 - A Hope for Man

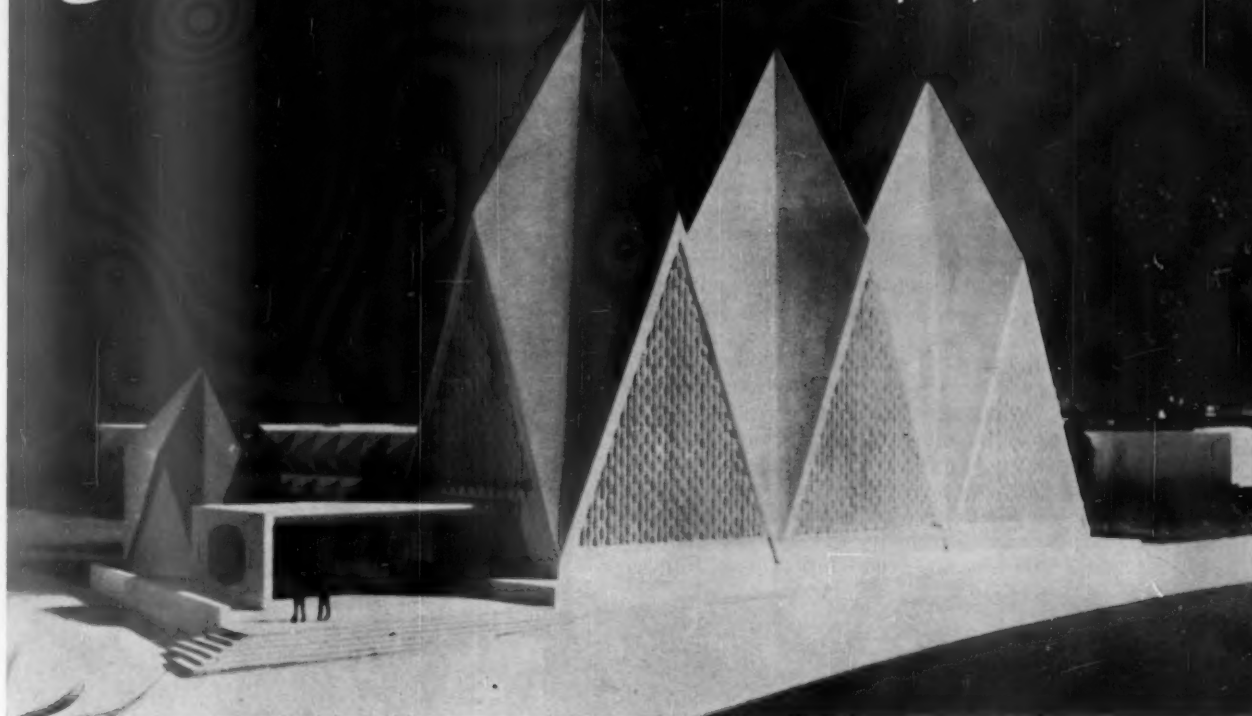


Photo: BIS

Striking thematic designs characterize the architecture of the Brussels Exposition. This is a model of Britain's Crystalline Hall.

Its theme: 'a balance sheet for the creation of a more human world.'

By JOSEPH MEULENBERGHS

President, S.R.G.A.; Rotarian, Antwerp, Belgium

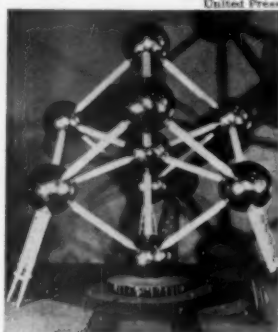
JUST a little more than a century ago the world's first international exposition was held in London. The "Great Exhibition of 1851" was, for those times, a dazzling display of mechanical and scientific wonders, the fruits of the great new Age of Steam. Six million people visited the London Exhibition, and few came away without a feeling of glowing confidence in the future. Man, they believed, stood on the threshold of a magnificent era of material plenty that would inevitably culminate, before much longer, in the unity of mankind and universal peace.

Four generations have since passed. Our material plenty has indeed increased beyond our forefathers' wildest dreams. But the world has drawn no closer to the goal of universal peace and the unity of mankind. Today,

rather, we stand on the brink of a global conflict that threatens to wipe out the human race.

It is in this atmosphere of crisis that the latest in a long line of great international expositions will swing open its gates this month: the Brussels International and Universal Exposition of 1958. The first such major event since the New York and San Francisco Fairs in 1939, it is expected to attract an estimated 35 million visitors during its six-month run.

Belgium is proud to be the site for this first postwar exposition. Standing at the crossroads of Europe, with a long tradition of welcoming the ideas and men of other lands, my country has already played host to seven earlier world expositions. But this year's event is by far the most ambitious project we have ever undertaken, and no pains



Model of 360-foot-high Atomium that dominates Exposition.

have been spared to make it a complete success.

The exposition grounds are located a few miles outside our capital, on a 500-acre tract of land adjacent to the royal palace of Laeken. For the past two years an army of 6,000 construction workers has swarmed over this site almost continuously, building hundreds of exhibition halls. Forty-three nations, from both sides of the Iron Curtain, and ten international organizations (including the Rotary Clubs of Belgium and Luxemburg—District 162) have constructed individual pavilions as their contribution.

This will not be a commercial or trade fair; nor will it be merely a spectacular extravaganza or entertainment. Like earlier expositions, "Brussels 58" intends to project a brilliant image of our age and to display the technical and scientific achievements of the mid-20th Century. Like earlier expositions, it will have its over-all theme—only with a difference this time.

The 1958 theme is not materialistic but humanistic, and one which goes right to the root-question of our age: What, after all, is man's place—what is his future—in this increasing scientific and impersonal modern world?

To shed light on this momentous question, the organizers of the Brussels Exposition have chosen this bold, far-reaching theme as its guiding spirit: "a balance sheet for the creation of a more human world."

THIS, you will say, is a tall order. We admit it. But no one can say that there is a more urgent necessity confronting mankind today. We must all of us think out a new form of humanism that puts man, despite the scientific realities of our epoch, once again in the forefront of our concerns.

For today we have the scientific keys to make a better, more human world, and yet we seem powerless to put them to use. We are the masters of matter and yet, at the same time, its slave. As one contemporary philosopher has expressed it, "The great conquests of man in science have become the principal source of the *dehumanization* in human life. Man is not yet the master of the machine he has invented."

But there are nonetheless millions of men in the world today who are uneasily aware of this situation, deeply troubled by the trend of our age. And they hope that a new form of humanism, a new charter for mankind, can be developed, one which will be adapted to the realities of this atomic era.

For these men of goodwill from all lands, Brussels in 1958 will be a meeting place. The Exposition will provide the opportunity for them to become better acquainted and thus understand each other better, to grow more aware of the interdependence of nations today and the necessity for human solidarity.

Obviously, the Exposition cannot solve the thorny problems of our age in one fell swoop. That is not its goal either. But it can *suggest* avenues of approach by which men of goodwill can accomplish their aims.

To suggest these avenues of approach, Brussels

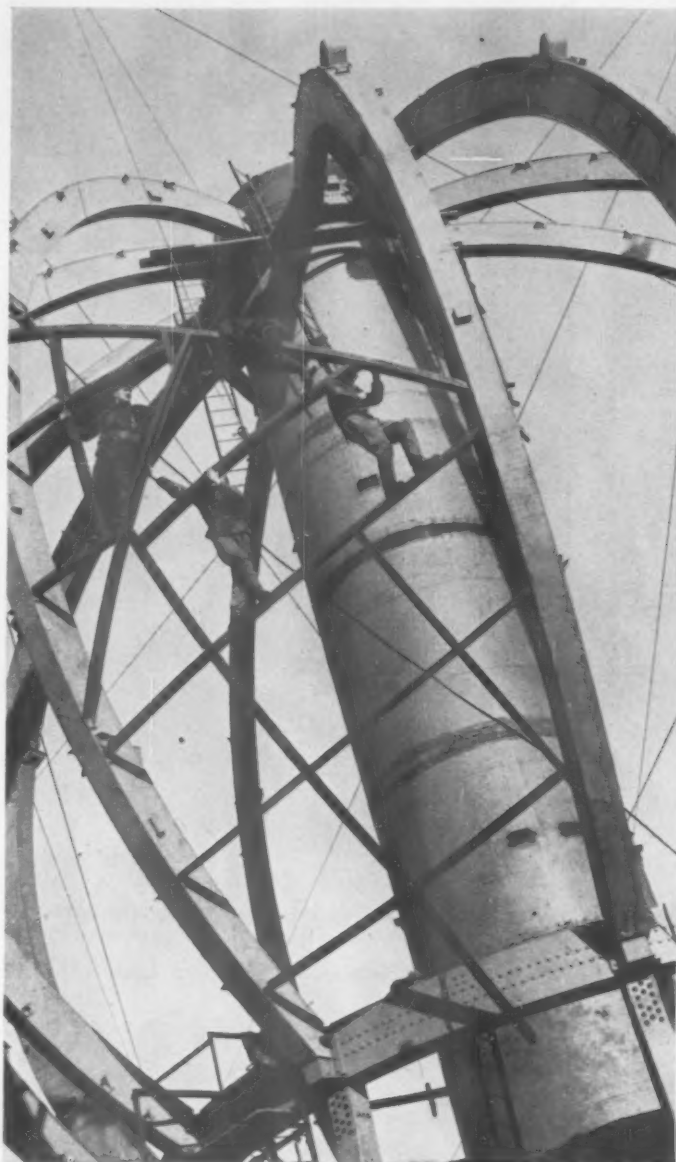


Photo: United Press

Workmen fit girders into the framework of the base sphere of the Atomium.

58 intends to present a striking inventory of the contemporary world—its diversity, its future, and the dangers that menace it. By thus throwing a spotlight on the positive elements, this Exposition can point the way toward a new orientation for human kind, a new dignity for modern man.

Each of the 53 national and international participants has been strongly requested to observe the Exposition's basic theme. This means that their respective exhibits will not be a mere cataloguing of their technical accomplishments, of their scientific discoveries or industrial might, divorced from any human context.

Instead, each exhibitor nation has been asked, first of all, to tell something about itself—its geographic, climatic, historical, and economic factors, and how

these have affected the national character. The Netherlands, for example, in keying much of its pavilion to the Dutchman's centuries-old battle against the sea—the sea which provides a livelihood but which also has over the years periodically devastated the country.

Secondly, given these varying national problems, what does each country intend to do toward solving them? And how will this affect the rest of the family of nations?

Lastly, each nation represented has been asked to answer this probing question: What can you offer the rest of mankind toward the accomplishment of a more human world?

The visitor to the Exposition, after passing through the pavilions of more than twoscore different countries, will thus have made a wonderful round-the-world trip. More important, he will have seen these countries in their most revealing and noble light—as members of the human family; his visit will have been a visit to the City of Humanity.

The Brussels Exposition is thus very obviously dedicated to serving mankind. This ideal is the very keystone of our own Rotary. You can well understand, then, how enthusiastic all members of Clubs in the 162d District were when they learned of the Exposition's unusual theme. Participation in this event was almost spontaneous from that very moment.

THE 46 Clubs of our District raised sufficient funds, both by dues and by outright donations from members, to build and maintain a pavilion. By comparison with many national pavilions, often built at a cost of millions of dollars, our own contribution may not be very imposing. But perhaps there was really no need for a lavish building. The accomplishments of Rotary—goodwill and service to the community—cannot be set into a display window. Our pavilion is there, though, and it is certain to perform a valuable service as a "House of Friendship" for thousands of visiting Rotarians from all over the world.

A modern one-story structure built of glass and aluminum, it is centrally located on the Exposition

grounds—next door to the International Red Cross Pavilion and across the way from Canada's. The interior decoration and displays have been entrusted to a gifted artist who is also one of our own: Rotarian Jean Van Noten, of Englewood, New Jersey.*

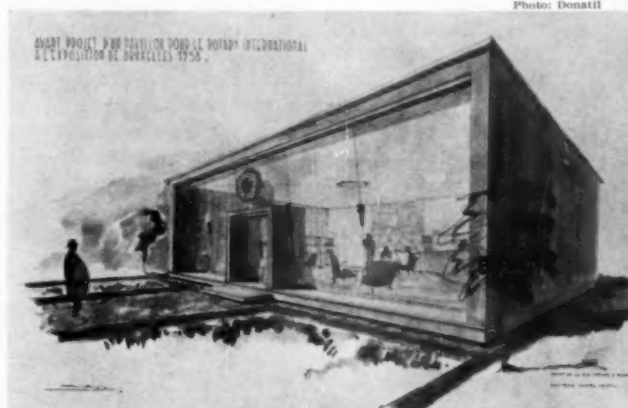
A permanent staff, together with volunteer Rotarians from various Clubs, will be on duty throughout the day to explain the aims of Rotary to visitors dropping in. In addition, the staff will aid visiting Rotarians in many ways—planning tours and excursions, helping anyone without hotel space to find accommodations with hospitable Belgian Rotarian families.

Another important duty will be the arrangement of regular Rotary luncheons to be held on the Exposition grounds six days out of seven during the entire six-month run. Thanks to Pierre Ludwig, President of the Rotary Club of Luxemburg, the Government of the Grand Duchy has granted us use of one wing of its own pavilion for these luncheons.

We Rotarians of Belgium and Luxemburg hope that the pavilion will provide the opportunity for thousands of Rotarians from other lands to get to know one another better.

And in a larger sense we hope, too, that the Brussels International and Universal Exposition of 1958

Photo: Donatelli



Hospitality headquarters for visiting Rotarians: the Rotary pavilion.

Spearing skyward from the model of the French pavilion, a television mast.

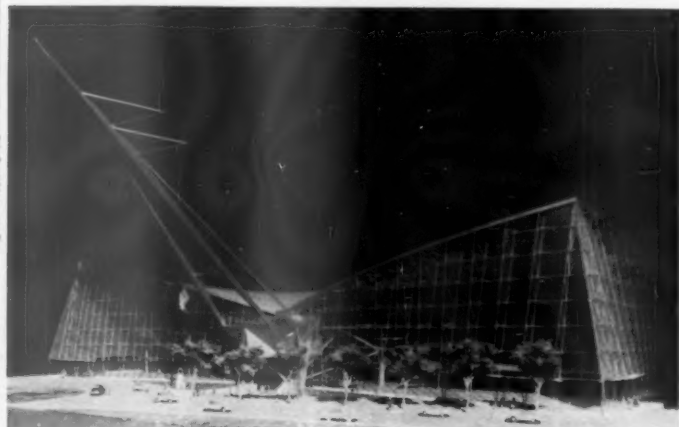


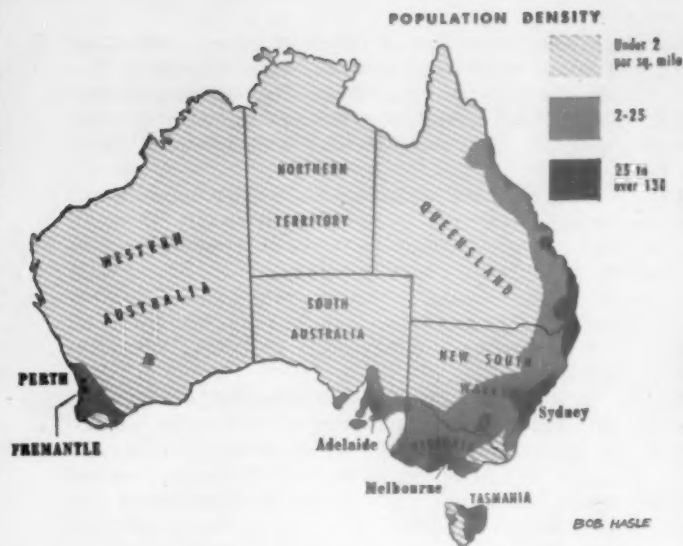
Photo: Duprat

will offer the same opportunity to millions of other visitors. It will be none too soon.

The dramatic symbol of this international meeting stands at the very center of the Exposition grounds: the giant, 350-foot-high Atomium, a replica 150 billion times life size of atoms linked in stable molecular form. It represents the scientific reality of our age, a force for good or evil. And it largely depends on us, men of goodwill, to decide which it is to be—and to work toward that end, together.

If the Brussels Exposition of 1958 succeeds in awakening a new spirit of human solidarity, it will go down in history as a notable step forward in the building of a better world.

* For an article by Rotarian Van Noten, see *An Artist on the Congo*, *THE ROTARIAN* for September, 1957.



In vast and thinly peopled Western Australia and one was sorely needed. What the it makes a pattern for other places show

GROW YOUR OWN

The new medical school open, Professor C. W. D.

WHEN, in September, 1955, a public appeal for £400,000 was launched in Western Australia, there were a lot of doubting Thomases who said, "You'll never do it!"

It was a big target for a State which had only 670,750 people. The appeal officially closed six months later with a total of £562,000. This has since climbed to £573,000.

The object of this appeal was the establishment of a medical school at the University of Western Australia. We sorely needed it. We had no medical school in our entire State—an area so vast that it would hold Texas, U.S.A., three times and still have room left for California.

Our students taking a medical degree could do only their first year at our University. After that they had to go either to Adelaide 1,415 air-miles away or to Melbourne 1,820 air-miles away to complete their course. Not only was this expensive, but also many of our finest students, trained elsewhere, were tempted to set up practice there and would thus be lost to us. Even more important, the lack of a medical school seriously inhibited medical research in the local community and clinical research at the Royal Perth Hospital. Moreover, there were hints that the Universities of Adelaide and Melbourne, overcrowded with students of their

own, might have to close their doors to ours. If this happened, the future medical services of the State would be in jeopardy.

Today Western Australia's Medical School is a going concern. It opened its doors on two campuses—in Perth and Nedlands—in 1957 with its nine chairs from anatomy to surgery ably filled, with 175 students enrolling, and with a bright future assured. A good deal of credit for this can be attributed to the 858 members of the 18 Rotary Clubs in existence in 1955 in Western Australia.*

Let's see how it all came about. First of all, it must be made clear that the Western Australia branch of the British Medical Association, the University, and the Hospital had long felt the need for a local medical school. In 1943, the University Senate had appointed a Medical School Foundation Committee and planning for the school

*There are currently 27 Clubs in the State, which comprises Rotary District 245. In 1955 it was numbered District 34.

By

JOHN KEITH EWERS

Author of 14 books, John Keith Ewers (inset at right) ended a quarter century of teaching in Western Australia schools to devote his full time to writing. Before ill health limited his activities, he was a Rotarian of Perth and an active worker in the campaign of which he writes.



ustralia there was no medical school,
700,000 people of the State did about
wing how, with hard work, you can—

DOCTORS

Lewis demonstrates a point of surgery to first students.



commenced. Subsequent studies by others confirmed the need, and in 1953 the Sir James Mitchell Appeal for a Medical School was launched, but, as no definite indication could be given as to when such a scheme would come into operation, the public response was a poor one. Only £17,000 was raised.

There the matter rested until August, 1954, when a group of Rotarians at a weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club of Perth talked of the possibility of doing something about this as a Rotary Golden Anniversary project. This was followed shortly by a meeting of four or five Rotarians who discussed the need for the businessmen of Perth to point out to the Premier of our State that if there would be a public appeal, Rotary would be right behind it.

At the next meeting of the Community Service Committee of that Club, the President attended and initiated a discussion as to the apparent vital need for increased medical facilities at the University of W. A. Out of this discussion came three motions: (1) that the Committee recommend to the Directors that the 'Golden Anniversary project for the Rotary Club of Perth take the form of an all-out drive to promote the establishment of a medical school in W. A.; (2) that the Committee recommend to the District Governor that the project would be worthy of support of every Club in the District; (3) that a Com-

mittee be appointed to discuss this with the District Governor and the coördinator of Golden Anniversary projects.

When the sub-Committee interviewed the District Governor, he gave the idea his enthusiastic support, but pointed out that Rotary practice placed Community Service projects at Club level, rather than at District level. However, he felt sure that with a sound approach the coöperation of every Club in the District would be achieved.

In October, 1954, a deputation of four Perth Rotarians and the District Governor waited on the Premier. All five were businessmen and they assured the Premier that the 18 Rotary Clubs of District 34 were prepared to help. "Rotarians, as a body, fully realize the financial difficulties facing the Government in the establishing of a medical school," they told him. "We feel we can stimulate public interest sufficiently for the people to subscribe toward the establishment of a medical school in this State that would compare with any in the Commonwealth."

The Premier was impressed and promised to inquire into the real position of the Adelaide and Melbourne Universities and to communicate direct to the President of Perth Rotary. The Community Service Committee did not wait for a reply from the Premier. It went ahead formulating a working policy.

In January, 1955, the Premier



A vital element in Western Australia's new medical school is the library. It, like the new buildings and equipment, was provided by the Medical School Appeal Fund.



A.R.G. Hawke, Western Australia's Premier, speaks as the Medical School Appeal Fund is launched at the University. Behind are seated Rotarian members of committee, University leaders.

told a deputation from the British Medical Association that the Government was prepared to meet half the cost of establishing a medical school and, if necessary, the whole of the administration costs when the school was established. But he pointed out that he was only a layman and he required a detailed report from a small committee he proposed to set up. This would show the approximate cost of the school, the form of the buildings, and its year-by-year program. This committee of six, which included two active members and a former member of the Rotary Club of Perth, soon presented its detailed report. It assessed at £278,046 the capital cost of needed buildings and equipment at the University and at the Royal Perth Hospital. This was rounded out to the figure of £300,000, of which the Premier pledged his Government to apply £150,000, plus running costs estimated at £100,000 a year.

This left £150,000 of the capital cost to be met by public appeal and to this was added £250,000 for a Research and Special Purposes Fund—a grand total of £400,000. On the committee set up at the University to plan and launch the appeal were five active Rotarians, including a Past Dis-

The modern Royal Perth Hospital, the training ground for the students of the new medical school. Classes are held in smaller building.



trict Governor and a Past President of the Perth Club.

Meanwhile, the Community Service Committee of the Rotary Club of Perth was able to minute the fact that since the need for a medical school was now recognized and its establishment was financially supported by the State Government, it had achieved its Golden Anniversary project. But that did not mean its labors were ended. It was just the beginning of a vast amount of effort that spread far wider than the Club initiating the idea. It spread to every one of the 18 Rotary Clubs of the State, which responded magnificently to the Governor's proposal for District-wide coöperation. The Rotary Club of Geraldton, 311 miles north of Perth, wrote: "We can assure you that we are 100 percent behind the project, which, we trust, through our concerted efforts, will be brought to maturity at an early date." The Rotary Club of

Kalgoorlie-Boulder, 379 miles east of Perth, promised "to support it to its limit" and asked, "How can we coöperate with other Clubs in advance, so we can organize the attack and start with the gun?"

To get this ambitious project on its right perspective, you must remember the vastness of area and the sparsity of population. The State covers about one-third of the area of the U.S.A.! When things really get moving, a closely knit organization would be necessary to coördinate the efforts of

all the Rotary Clubs and through them all the citizens of Western Australia.

Because, by the very nature of things, it followed that every Rotarian contributed his share in the all-out effort, names have been deliberately withheld from this narrative. But one name must be mentioned: that of Joseph ("Griff") Griffith, of the Rotary Club of Perth, administrator of the Royal Perth Hospital. In April, 1955, Rotarian Griffith was appointed honorary director of the appeal, and later Rotarian S. L. Prescott, vice-chancellor of the University of W. A., was made joint-honorary director. It follows that, because the local center of the appeal was in Perth, members of the Rotary Club of Perth and of other metropolitan Clubs filled positions as chairmen of the numerous committees established by the Central Appeal Committee.

Only those in close contact with the preliminary moves know the tremendous drive and energy, the careful planning and preparation which went into the launching of this appeal. Most of this stemmed from or was inspired and directed by Rotarian "Griff."

A comparative newcomer from England, he was known to most Perth Rotarians as a gently spoken chap until one day he was given five minutes at a Rotary luncheon to speak on the Medical School Appeal. Into those five

Undergraduate Ted Maslen, by odd coincidence hospitalized at Royal Perth after organizing the school street appeal, hands over a £10,000 check to honorary appeal head Joseph Griffith. At left, street appeal chairman R. Linton.

Another floor is added to the former "Radium Block" of Royal Perth Hospital to provide space for the laboratories, lecture rooms of the University's new medical school.



minutes he packed more punches than half a dozen heavyweights, and there was no doubt when he sat down that everyone was committed to a job of work. And everyone responded cheerfully according to his ability and his particular sphere of influence.

So it was throughout the District. Some Clubs planned special efforts, as, for example, the Mount Lawley Club, which organized a Rose Day with the assistance of the National Rose Society. This was held to coincide with a street appeal, and the two combined brought in £10,000. Rotary enthusiasm spread to other organizations, such as Apex, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and the Country Women's Association. It inspired the help and coöperation of the press, radio, churches of all denominations, and local government authorities.

One of Rotary's major responsi-

bilities was the organization of Citizens' Committees. For this purpose the State was zoned into districts and, where local government authorities in these districts were beyond the reach of a Rotary Club, direct approach was made from the Central Committee in Perth. The initial approaches by this Committee were to the Lord Mayor of Perth and the Lord Mayor of Fremantle, both of whom were Rotarians. More than 130 Citizens' Committees were established and more than 200 districts made individual contributions. The setting up of Citizens' Committees entailed personal visits to outlying districts, and one Rotarian of Perth travelled more than 7,000 miles for this purpose. He spoke to local road boards and municipalities, to conferences of local government authorities, and to any organization likely to lend support to the

appeal. The response from the Citizens' Committees alone was the magnificent total of more than £123,000. But that is getting ahead of events.

The Medical School Appeal was officially launched with a spectacular ceremony in Winthrop Hall of the University of Western Australia on September 1, 1955. Press, films, and radio combined to give it State-wide coverage. On that day the directors of the appeal were able to announce that already the sum of £203,629/11/- had been donated or promised. Such a figure at that stage was beyond all expectations. By mid-November the target of £400,000 was reached, but public enthusiasm continued unabated until the ultimate total of £573,000 was amassed.

There is no doubt that the Medical School Appeal caught the imagination of the public of the State of Western Australia, but Rotary's placing of key men in positions of trust and responsibility, men of proved organizational ability, men able by virtue of their professional or commercial standing to reach effectively a wide cross-section of the community, was a tremendous factor in the success of the appeal. It was a striking example of a real community effort, and it is gratifying to recall that the idea was really conceived as a Golden Anniversary project within the Community Service Committee of the Rotary Club of Perth. From there it spread to every Club and to every Rotarian in the District, a grand demonstration of Rotary in action.



When You Vote

Here is a summary of how the Convention votes and the legislation it will vote on next June.

AT Dallas, Texas, June 1-5, Rotarians and their families will gather for the fellowship, inspiration, and entertainment of a Rotary Convention. For official delegates, however, the Convention also means business—the business of voting. The methods they will use to express their preferences are these:

When a measure is voted on, the will of the delegates is usually expressed orally, or *viva voce*. However, when a situation requires it, arrangements are made for written ballots to be cast on a proposition. When men are voted on, the electors, by *viva voce* vote, may instruct the secretary to cast a united ballot whenever there is only one Nominee for any office. When there are two or more candidates for an office, a ballot is provided for the electors to indicate their choice.

Whenever there are but two candidates for any office, the ballot used is the ordinary type whereon the voter places an "X" opposite the name of the candidate of his choice. If there are more than two candidates, the single transferable ballot is used. This type of ballot makes it unnecessary for the delegates to vote successively until a candidate receives a majority, as must be done when the ordinary ballot is used.

Do you know how the single transferable ballot system operates? Essentially, it is a system enabling a voter to number in declining order on one ballot his preference among the three or more candidates. In casting this kind of ballot, the voter is doing at one time what he might otherwise have to do in two or more successive ballots.

To see more clearly how it works, let us take a vote involving four candidates: A, B, C, and D. Each elector is entitled to cast one vote, which may be transferable by following the elector's first, second, third, and fourth choices. These he indicates by putting the figure 1 opposite his first choice, the figure 2 opposite his second choice, and so on. In this hypothetical case he expresses four choices; in other cases he might wish to express only one or two choices among three or more.

Now, if a candidate receives on the first count a majority of the votes cast, he is declared elected. However, if the first-choice ballots, after being put into four piles and counted, give no one a majority, then the low man is eliminated. Let us say that C is low man in

our sample vote and is out of the running. Each ballot in his pile is examined for its second choice, and is transferred to the remaining candidate whose name is marked with the figure 2.

Suppose that even now this transfer of votes, after a second count, has produced a majority for no one. Let us make B the low man this time and eliminate him. The ballots in his pile are examined and divided between Candidates A and D according to the voter's next applicable choice. Candidate C having already been eliminated, any choices for him are passed over and the next choice as between A and D followed. This transfer, following the third count, results in a clear majority for, say, Candidate D. While it took three tallies to declare a majority winner, it required only one voting session.

If a ballot is cast indicating fewer than the available choices, it is counted only for the choices marked. For instance, if a ballot has only a first choice, it cannot be counted for others if its first choice is eliminated. It is untransferable and is disregarded thereafter.

Proposed Legislation

FORTY-NINE Proposed Enactments and Resolutions have been submitted for consideration at Rotary International's 1958 Convention in Dallas, Texas. The titles of the items follow:

Proposed Enactments

To revise for the purposes of clarifying and simplifying the texts of the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International and of the Standard Club Constitution. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To modify the date for holding the District Assembly. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Niterói, Brazil.)

To provide for the selection of members of the Nominating Committee for the President of Rotary International to represent Ibero-America and other areas. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.)

To provide for membership in a Rotary Club, the territorial limits of which include member's place of residence. (Proposed by the 1955 Confer-

ence of Rotary International District 248 [now District 709].)

Relating to the District Assembly. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To provide for action in an emergency on Proposed Resolutions received at a Convention in an even-numbered year. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To clarify provisions relating to representation on the Council on Legislation and to provide that the representative of a District may be elected in a ballot-by-mail. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

Relating to nominations for the office of District Governor. (Proposed by the 1955 Conference of Rotary International District 51 [now District 305].)

To provide that Clubs affected thereby shall be given 90 days' notice of any proposed change in District boundaries. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.)

To provide for membership in Rotary based on either an applicant's home or business address. (Proposed by the 1956 Conference of District 253 [now District 715].)

To simplify attendance at the Council on Legislation. (Proposed by the 1956 Annual Conference of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland.)

To simplify attendance at the Council on Legislation. (Proposed by the 1956 Annual Conference of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland.)

To increase the number of members on the Board of Directors of Rotary International from 14 to 16. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To provide that the Directors of Rotary International shall serve for a term of one year. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To provide that the President of Rotary International shall assume office on July 1 in the calendar year next following his election and that on July 1 immediately following his election he shall serve as a member of the Board of Directors as President-Elect. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To provide for the election of members of the Nominating Committee for

at Dallas

President in the event the number of zones in the United States of America constituted for the selection of Directors exceeds five. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To provide for members of the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International from Canada and from the Continental European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Region. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To provide for the selection of a member of the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International from a zone in the United States of America in event of failure of such zone to elect a member. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To clarify the provisions of the By-Laws of Rotary International relating to the meeting of the Council on Legislation. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To provide for the appointment of Ad Hoc Committees by the President of Rotary International. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To provide that any past service member, qualified for senior active membership at the time he ceased to be an active member, may, at his option, become a senior active member. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To modify the Standard Club Constitution so as to include all circumstances which provide the basis for granting attendance credit. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To provide for determination at the District level as to the method of balloting for District Governor-Nominee, and for voting by the Club in a ballot-by-mail on nominations for District Governor. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To provide that in the event any District fails to select a District Governor-Nominee, or a District Governor-Nominee becomes disqualified for election, the Board of Directors of Rotary International shall elect a Rotarian to the office of District Governor. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To rewrite the present "Object of Rotary" so as to remove the lacuna in the present wording of the "Object of Rotary" which refers to Community Service and International Service but makes no reference to the intermediate fields of state or province and country or nation. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Kolhapur, India.)

To amend Article IX, Section 2, of

the By-Laws of Rotary International. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Reading, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.)

To provide for membership on the Council on Legislation of any Past Secretary of Rotary International who served as such for a period of 25 years or longer. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Wewoka, Oklahoma, U.S.A.)

Relating to alterations in the process of indicating Directors of Rotary International representing Rotary Clubs located in Ibero-America. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of São Paulo, Brazil.)

To amend the provisions relating to termination of active membership in a Club. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Konstanz, Federal Republic of Germany.)

To provide for service on the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International for an unlimited period of time, except that service shall not continue two successive

ernors, as well as Past Directors, shall be eligible for election in U.S.A. zones to the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.)

To amend attendance-credit provisions. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Sycamore, Illinois, U.S.A.)

To amplify the conditions of admission of additional active members. (Proposed by the 1957 Conference of Rotary International District 128 [now District 474].)

To grant further privileges to certain honorary members. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Katrineholm, Sweden.)

To provide for the holding of the District Assembly after the International Assembly. (Proposed by the 1957 Conference of Rotary International District 152 [now District 502].)

To provide for membership in a Rotary Club, at the option of the District, the territorial limits of which include the member's place of residence. (Proposed by the 1957 Conference of Rotary International District 261 [now District 733].)

To provide for delegation of certain administrative duties to members of District Advisory Committees in special circumstances. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Concepcion, Chile.)

Proposed Resolutions

Relating to the length of time students may be awarded Fellowships for Advanced Study. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.)

Relating to a new Outline of Classifications for the use of Rotary Clubs. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of São Paulo, Brazil.)

To amend the Attendance Contest rules relating to attendance-credit provisions. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To amend the Attendance Contest rules relating to attendance-credit provisions. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Sycamore, Illinois, U.S.A.)

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To amend the Attendance Contest rules relating to attendance-credit provisions. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Sycamore, Illinois, U.S.A.)

To provide for the appointment of a special Committee by the President of Rotary International. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Englewood, New Jersey, U.S.A.)

To provide that the President of Rotary International shall appoint a Committee for the purpose of studying the feasibility of nominating Directors from the zones of the United States of America by a mail ballot prior to May 1 of the year of election. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Reading, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.)

OFFICIAL BALLOT

CONVENTION
ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

IMPORTANT - Please Read Before Marking Ballot

Place the figure 1 on the ballot within the box preceding the name of the candidate who is your first choice.

Place the figure 2 within the box preceding the name of your second choice, the figure 3 within the box preceding the name of your third choice, and so on, in the order of the candidate you would prefer if the candidate of your prior choice is not chosen.

Your attention is called to the fact that the names of the candidates do not necessarily appear in the same order on each ballot.

PLEASE EXAMINE EACH BALLOT CAREFULLY

**CANDIDATE FOR MEMBERSHIP
ON NOMINATING COMMITTEE FOR
PRESIDENT OF R. I.
FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

ZONE

(Vote your preference(s) as shown above)

☐ Candidate A

☐ Candidate B

☐ Candidate C

☐ Candidate D

The one receiving the majority of the votes cast in a Zone shall be declared the member of the nominating committee for president of R. I. The candidate receiving the second highest number of votes shall be declared the alternate member of the nominating committee for president of R. I. from Zone

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct list of those Rotarians duly proposed by their respective clubs for membership on the nominating committee for President of R. I. from Zone

GEORGE E. MEANE,
Secretary, Rotary International

A single transferable ballot of the type used at Rotary Conventions. Ballots can be for single or plural votes.

years. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.)

To establish an additional class of membership to be known as "emeritus member." (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Spokane, Washington, U.S.A.)

To rewrite the present "Object of Rotary" so as to remove the lacuna in the present wording of the "Object of Rotary" which refers to Community Service and International Service but makes no reference to the intermediate fields of "state or province and country or nation." (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Rajahmundry, India.)

To revise and restate the period in which Districts will elect their representatives to the Council on Legislation. (Proposed by the 1957 Conference of Rotary International District 233 [now District 671].)

To provide that Past District Gov-

PEEPS

at Things to Come

BY ROGER W. TRUESDAIL, PH.D.

■ **Ladder-Leg Equalizer.** A patented adjustable ladder leg and safety foot equalizes any uneven surface such as ground, floor, stair, or roof. Attached to a ladder leg by two steel bolts, it can extend up to ten inches, has positive locking mechanism with safety lock that will carry more than 600 pounds weight per square inch and retracts when not needed. Its swivel foot is equipped with nonskid-treaded neoprene-rubber grips that hold to surfaces and prevent ladder slippage. Made of aluminum and steel with all parts plated to withstand weather, it weighs two pounds.

■ **Carrying Case.** Made of clear cast vinyl film, a new case can be used to carry a blanket on outings or to sport events. Also, it can be used to hold and protect building plans, charts, papers, and maps. It is electronically heat sealed and resists moisture penetration and can be wiped clean of oils, grease, and dirt. Other sizes are available all the way down to a small 2-inch-by-4½-inch envelope.

■ **Aluminized Cap.** Even hot-headed golfers can keep cool now in a new aluminized nylon fabric cap. The micro-thin layer of aluminum reflects 95 percent of the radiant heat from the sun, rather than absorbing heat, keeps the wearer's head up to 20 degrees cooler, the manufacturer reports. Thus, the cap bounces off the heat instead of absorbing it. This lightweight cap is adjustable for head size.

■ **Illuminated World.** An 18-inch inflatable plastic globe contains an electric bulb which serves to illuminate beautifully and accentuate the printing and varied-colored inks. The printing is embedded between two sheets of special vinyl which enables the marking of travel routes or areas with a grease crayon. The crayon marks can be removed with mild soap and warm water. The globe rotates freely and may be used as a table model or, to save space, it may be hung on a wall by means of a nail or picture hook.

■ **Versatile Vise.** Claimed to be unlike any other of its kind, a new vise swings 360 degrees on any tangent to a half sphere, and locks in any position. Also, the vise head may be removed easily by simply loosening the locking screw and lifting it out. Any fixture or plate with a ½-inch shaft may be inserted in the base. Thus, this compact vise can be used to replace costly jigs and fixtures for light assembly operations. Equally suitable for metal or plastic products, it can be used for sanding, sawing, solder-

ing, buffing, drilling, or gluing, and can be used for simple home repairs in addition to industrial applications. Constructed of die-case zinc and aluminum, highly polished, and in metallic green coloring, it stands 6½ inches high, with both jaw width and opening of 2½ inches.

■ **Two-Faced Sponge.** A new household synthetic sponge, which combines both abrasive and absorbent materials, is constructed of a layer of plastic foam joined to a layer of cellulose sponge by a special water-resistant adhesive. The plastic side scours and scrubs, while the cellulose side absorbs and wipes. It is claimed the rougher side loosens surface dirt—even dried egg. The absorbent side holds up to 20 times its weight in water and provides a reservoir for wiping up spills or holding sudsy water.

■ **Plastic Laminating Kit.** Wallet-size pictures, membership cards, clippings, etc., can be sealed in clear plastic by a new low-cost, portable plastic laminating kit. The kit requires no water connections or installation and includes a four-inch-by-five-inch electric sealing press with a 300-watt, 115-volt heater, two polished plates, and 50 sheets of plastic.

■ **Plastic Pressure Oiler.** In a new plastic pressure oiler, a fingertip plunger gives a fine pressurized stream of lightweight oil, which can be used to lubricate all types of household appliances and fixtures, toys, motors, machinery, and hand and power tools. Substitution of water for oil permits its use as a

barbecue accessory to put out flames from a safe distance. The removable translucent plastic base which holds up to four ounces of lubricating oil allows easy filling without spilling.

PEEP-ettes

—Easy to assemble canine cottage provides small, medium, or large breed of dogs with double walls to assure warmth, raised swinging door, hinged roof for easy cleaning, and other functional facilities.

—A nonelectric, entirely mechanical fire alarm is simply hung high on the wall near the ceiling of bedrooms, the kitchen, attic, basement, office, or shop. The heat of a fire melts a metal retaining pin and the loud alarm bell sounds. The alarm can be heard up to one-quarter of a mile. It can also be installed in houses under construction.

—Conversation creator is a smartly designed ¾-inch-thick cigarette case in lightweight gold tone metal which, upon springing open, starts a built-in music box playing *Smoke Gets in Your Eyes*.

—As easy as contract bridge and as exciting as tournament play are the claim for a new and ingenious complete bridge set designed for two-table duplicate bridge.

—An interesting and unusual paper weight is a miniature solar engine which rotates up to 1,000 r.p.m. in sunlight and up to 300 r.p.m. by the light energy from an ordinary light bulb.

—A pocket-size plastic case movie viewer accepts 50-foot roll of 8-mm. film and requires no screen or projector. The film may be run at normal, slow motion; stop action, and rewind.

Readers wishing further information about any product mentioned may address inquiries to "Peeps," THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. They will be promptly forwarded to the manufacturer.



This travelling sidewalk, said to be the widest conveyor belt ever used commercially to transport humans, is 82 inches wide and moves at a speed of 132 feet a minute while rising 12 feet. It moves passengers 114 feet across the Buffalo Bayou to the Houston, Tex., Coliseum. Handrails are synchronized with the speed of the belt. Passengers step on and off the sidewalk as if it were an escalator.

His Children All



In the lobby of the Palmer Memorial Center for Crippled Children is this huge divider of Tennessee marble.

THE Colonel would have liked it. He had worked for more than 20 years of his life to help crippled children, and the new center for them in Kingsport, Tennessee, his home town, represented the fulfillment of a dream he himself had long cherished. Named the Palmer Memorial Center in honor of Colonel Elbridge W. Palmer, who died in 1953, it is a \$165,000 facility made possible entirely by the voluntary contributions of residents and organizations in Kingsport and vicinity.

The head of a large book-manufacturing company, Colonel Palmer not only had found time for crippled-children work—he served as president of the National Society for Crippled Children for nine years—but also for Rotary work. He served the Kingsport Club in many capacities and had been a Director and Committee Chairman of Rotary International. The Rotary Club of Kingsport contributed \$6,600 toward the building of the Memorial Center.

A one-story brick structure with 13,500 square feet, the Center serves handicapped children in the East Tennessee-Southwest Virginia region. Its program includes schoolwork from the first through the twelfth grades, and treatment in speech, physical, and occupational therapy. Regular pediatric, orthopedic, and neurological clinics are also held for victims of cerebral palsy and other conditions.

Thus, the memory of the Colonel is kept fresh by a child's extra step, a new word pronounced, or a steady hand movement finally won from unruly muscles.



The foundation of the one-story structure allows for building another floor.

Photos: Kingsport Times News



Two specialists in physiotherapy help children retrain damaged muscles. There are also departments for speech and occupational therapy. The Center serves some 190 patients annually.



Outdoor ceremonies on opening day are attended by several hundred residents of Kingsport and near-by towns. Here Walter F. Smith, Colonel Palmer's business successor, pays tribute to him.

Speaking of BOOKS

*Hunting, fishing, and the great outdoors
are explored by this month's authors.*

By JOHN T. FREDERICK

IT IS snowing outside as I write, and the weather prediction is depressing. But by the time these words are off the press, Spring will be a fact for many readers. It seems a good time to look at an overflowing shelf of books about the out-of-doors, hunting and fishing, and recreation in general.

Of all these interesting packages of print, perhaps the one I'm most sure will please a large number of readers is *The Old Man and the Boy*, by Robert Ruark. It's a collection of related yarns—partly autobiography, I suppose, and partly fiction—about a boy and his grandfather and their adventures in the Carolina-coast country. Most of the stories are about hunting and fishing, though there's one hilarious chapter about a billy goat. Plenty of real humor, down-to-earth writing rich in vitalizing detail, deep appreciation of what age and youth can mean to each other, make this book delightful and memorable. Perhaps I should note that the masculine emphasis of the title is borne out by the contents—but women who can be at least partly amused by the workings of the masculine mind when hunting or fishing is in prospect will, I think, enjoy it too.

Reading the Landscape, the title of a new book by May Theilgaard Watts, is also a good working definition of the

comparatively new and profoundly interesting science of ecology: the study of the relationships between plants and animals and their environment. This science is making great contributions to our understanding of the problems of wildlife, and hence to the interests of hunters and fishermen. But it is also a fascinating and deeply rewarding field of observation and study for all of us who are at all interested in the out-of-doors. Mrs. Watts has achieved a very rare combination of sound and ample scientific observation with truly enjoyable writing. The range of her "reading the landscape" is almost as wide as the North American Continent. It is made up of readable stories of visits to the Illinois prairie and the Wisconsin woods, to the Great Smoky Mountains and timber line in the Rockies, and to a dozen other places. In each case we learn with the author the meaning of what we see—in terms of the earth's history and of what is going on today. Each chapter is followed by a list of scientific references. Each chapter blends social history with science. "This ecology is a diverting travelling companion," Mrs. Watts observes in her preface. "It is an equally good companion for one staying at home." How really to see, and hence to understand and enjoy, the outdoor world around us is shown in this book by concrete example.

Of Men and Marshes, by Paul L. Errington, is a very similar book with a limited field. It is the product of many years of study and observation of the life of the marshes in the North-Central United States and adjacent Canada: the plants and

An island formed by logs that have lodged together and sunk is pictured in Reading the Landscape, by May Watts. New trees sprouted on the old logs.



mammals, the birds and reptiles, and the relation between all these and the interests and activities of men. A truly distinguished piece of writing, this is a book I shall cherish and reread. I was not greatly interested in *Just Weeds*, a new and expanded edition of a book by Edwin Rollin Spencer, until I began to read it. Then I was delighted. It is a highly practical book for the homeowner and gardener, showing him how to recognize and to control the vegetable pests of lawn and flower bed; but it is much more than that. It includes scores of plants that we don't ordinarily think of as weeds; and for each plant it gives description, history, habit,



Yarns of the outdoors and the close relationship of boy and grandfather are the substance of Robert Ruark's The Old Man and the Boy.

and habitat, in words so lively and well chosen, with frequent touches of humor and abundance of engrossing detail, that it is a real delight to read. The author is a member of the Rotary Club of Lebanon, Illinois.

A forest ranger has to be something of an ecologist. My father and I have agreed—as I have read chapters of it aloud to him—that *Smoke Over Sikanaska*, by J. S. Gowland, is one of the best books on this month's shelf. Subtitled "My Life As a Forest Ranger," it is an unpretentious first-person narrative of experiences in the mountain forests of Western Canada. It is full of interesting information about the actual work of a ranger; but even more to the book's credit is its straightforward, competent telling of representative and often highly dramatic experiences.

From the same general region comes another highly readable and worthwhile volume, the biography of *Ben Snipes, Northwest Cattle King*. This is the new book of Roscoe Sheller, of Sunnyside, Washington, a Past District Governor of Rotary International, whose writing I have praised in this department in the past. The story of Ben Snipes, who came to the Northwest as a penniless boy of 17 and became its richest and most respected cattleman, is one of very real interest and importance; and Roscoe Sheller has told it very well.

Two other worthy volumes on aspects of the North American out-of-doors remain on our shelf. Edmund

C. Jaeger's *The North American Deserts* is akin to *Reading the Landscape and Of Men and Marshes* in its searching consideration of the plant and animal communities that distinguish the desert regions. Almost half the volume is devoted to drawings of these desert dwellers, accompanied by descriptions which are scientifically accurate but usable for the layman. In *The American Oasis* Edward Higbee has written a general account of American farming in all regions of the United States and from the beginnings to the present time. This was a needed book and it is a good one. Its emphasis is on the nation's basic resource—the soil—and on what has been done with it and can be done with it. Forthright in its accounts of wasteful exploitation, *The American Oasis* is still a hopeful and constructive book. It is a markedly effective and coherent statement of a subject that is important by no means only to farmers, but to every businessman, professional man, indeed to every citizen.

If we should be lucky enough to have a very early Spring in northern Michigan, the first of the warblers may arrive while I'm at the farm for the April vacation. For all the many thousands of bird watchers the world over, Roger Tory Peterson's *Bird Watcher's Anthology* will be a mine of good reading. It's not a manual for daily use, but a book for enjoyment indoors: a collection of the best reports of observation of birds, in all parts of the world and from the writings of the greatest naturalists. Books of factual description, for use in identification, are important equipment for everyone who really cares about the out-of-doors. There's an excellent new guide to the *Trees of the Central United States and Canada*, available in a paperback edition, that I recommend especially. It is by William M. Harlow, and with its many good illustrations and its notably clear descriptions it

seems to me the most useful book of the kind I have ever seen.

Guide to the Fishes of New Mexico, by William J. Koster, is another inexpensive book that is a model of its kind, with abundant and very good illustrations and text both fully informative and highly readable. William H. Burt's *Mammals of the Great Lakes Region* becomes at once the outstanding authority in its field—not only for purposes of identification, but for its wealth of interesting lore both of history and of natural history. *Palmer's Fieldbook of Mammals*, by E. Laurence Palmer, seems to me somewhat misleadingly titled. It is less a fieldbook for outdoor use than a library volume for leisured and enjoyable reading. It pictures and describes more than 300 of the world's most interesting mammals, from the platypus to the poodle and from the right whale to the wolverine, and for each gives a succinct history made up of colorful detail.

Do hedgehogs carry apples on their bristles? Why do birds sometimes wallow on anthills? These and other truly fascinating problems are delightfully explored in *Animal Legends*, by Maurice Burton, a book of wide scholarship and most agreeable tone and temper. *North American Head Hunting*, by Grancel Fitz, is an engaging personal account of experiences in obtaining big-game trophies. Robert Scharff's *Complete Duck Shooter's Handbook* is precisely what the title claims—a book notable for both completeness and practicality. *The Wild Hunters*, by Gene Caesar, is a remarkably well-written account of the North American animals that live by hunting, and a plea for the protection and preservation of some of them that is to me, at least, convincing.

Young readers have a share in the new books about animals and the out-of-doors. I recommend especially *Here Come the Beavers*, by Alice E. Goudey, for beginning readers; and the second



A bufflehead duck is one of many birds and animals described in *Of Men and Marshes*, by Paul L. Errington. The artist: H. Albert Hochbaum.

volume of *Animals of the World*, by Edward Osmond, which deals with kangaroos, reindeer, beavers, and whales and is for children from 8 to 12. Finally, there's a truly fine new *Guide to the Microscope*, by Arthur Beiser, simple enough for the high-schooler and adequate for the adult: a real guide and companion into knowledge and enjoyment of a whole vast area of the earth's life. For the thoughtful high-schooler (or his elder) who is puzzled or troubled by seeming conflicts between the Bible and modern science, I warmly recommend *In the Beginning*, by British scientist Roger Pilkington. It is immediately interesting, firm and clear, sincere and conclusive. Both youthful and older readers will find an exciting wealth of knowledge and a deeply satisfying spirit in *God's World and You*, by O. A. Battista. Ranging through the whole field of modern scientific knowledge—astronomy, geology, biology—this book maintains a constant high level of vital interest and expresses just as constantly the writer's devoutly religious attitude.

Books reviewed, publishers, and prices: *The Old Man and the Boy*, Robert Ruark (Holt, \$4.95).—*Reading the Landscape*, May Theilgaard Watts (Macmillan, \$4.75).—*Of Men and Marshes*, Paul L. Errington (Macmillan, \$4.50).—*Just Weeds*, Edwin Rollin Spencer (Scribners, \$4.50).—*Smoke Over Sikanaska*, J. S. Gowland (Ives Washburn, \$3.50).—*Ben Snipes, Northwest Cattle King*, Roscoe Sheller (Binford & Mori, Portland, Oreg., \$3.50).—*The North American Deserts*, Edmund C. Jaeger (Stanford University Press, \$5.95).—*The American Oasis*, Edward Higbee (Knopf, \$5).—*The Bird Watcher's Anthology*, Roger Tory Peterson (Harcourt, Brace, \$7.50).—*Trees of the Central United States and Canada*, William M. Harlow (Dover, \$1.35).—*Guide to the Fishes of New Mexico*, William J. Koster (University of New Mexico Press, \$1).—*Mammals of the Great Lakes Region*, William H. Burt (University of Michigan Press, \$4.75).—*Palmer's Fieldbook of Mammals*, E. Laurence Palmer (Dutton, \$3.75).—*Animal Legends*, Maurice Burton (Coward-McCann, \$4.95).—*North American Head Hunting*, Grancel Fitz (Oxford, \$4.75).—*Complete Duck Shooter's Handbook*, Robert Scharff (Putnam, \$5.95).—*The Wild Hunters*, Gene Caesar (Putnam, \$3.75).—*Here Come the Beavers*, Alice E. Goudey (Scribners, \$2.50).—*Animals of the World*, Edward Osmond (Oxford \$2.25).—*Guide to the Microscope*, Arthur Beiser (Dutton, \$3.25).—*In the Beginning*, Roger Pilkington (St. Martin's Press, \$2.95).—*God's World and You*, O. A. Battista (Bruce, \$3.95).

Rotarian Authors

A surprising number of Rotarians write books. We don't hear about all of them, which, of course, we regret, for we do like to keep Rotarians informed on what their fellows around the Rotary world are achieving. Here, however, are a few new books by Rotarians, their authorship of them having recently been brought to our attention.—THE EDITORS.

Richard D. LeViness, of Salisbury, Md., is the author of *The Happy Highway to Peace* (321 N. Division St., Salisbury, Md., \$2.25). The theme: substitute sports for war. . . . A book of poems, *Bits and Scraps and Little Pieces* (Poets of America Publishing Co., 373 W. 52d St., New York 19, N. Y.,

\$2), has come from the pen of Cecil L. Gatten, of Haslett-Okemos, Mich. . . . *Money—Its Nature and Management* (Orient Longmans, rupees 9/8) has been authored by B. T. Thakur, of Calcutta, India. . . . A historical story of the Northwest Territory is told in *America's Greatest Subdivision* (Burch Printers, Benton Harbor, Mich.), by A. E. Chauncey, of St. Joseph-Benton Harbor, Mich. . . . Off the press "for the benefit of theater groups everywhere" has come *The Community Theater*, by John Wray Young, of Shreveport, La. (Harper, \$3.50). . . . *American Aces—in Great Fighter Battles of World War II* (Harper, \$3.95), by Edward H. Sims, of Orangeburg, S. C., reconstructs some encounters of the Second World War.

Tee Up with RIBI Golfers

Rotarians of Great Britain and Ireland will match swings over the oldest golf course in the world during their annual tournament at St. Andrews, Scotland, May 26-28. And they would like it known that any Rotarian golfer in the vicinity about that time is welcome to come and join the fun. The tentative program will open with registration and a reception Sunday evening. Individual matches will tee off Monday and Tuesday, with foursomes taking over the newer Eden course on Wednesday. Matches are scheduled for the ladies on Tuesday and Wednesday. The 400-year-old St. Andrews course is the scene of many big amateur and professional tournaments. Reservation forms for the Rotary tournament may be obtained from David S. Cooper, Secretary of the Rotary Club of St. Andrews, 119 South Street, St. Andrews, Scotland. The deadline for all entries is May 3.

Mind If We Peek, Bossy?

Barring construction lags, thousands of wide-eyed youngsters will stroll into a big red barn in CLEVELAND, OHIO, this Summer, smell the fragrance of well-cured hay, and for the first time in their lives, perhaps, see a cow being milked. And, while a proud rooster stretching its neck in a lusty crow or a sow suckling its young might make a rural youngster yawn, such sights rank among the wonders of the world for the urban-reared hopscotch set. The barn, which is being built by the Rotary Club of CLEVELAND, will be the focal point of a planned Children's Zoo within the large Cleveland Zoo,



Rotary Clubs hold meetings in some unusual places. A recent example was in Leaside, Ont., Canada, where the entire Club membership met in the city's new jail, one of the most modern in the nation, for lunch and tour.

"Many city children have little or no conception of farm life or of common domestic animals," the Club's Rural-Urban Committee reports. The barn, with its displays and exhibitions, will help fill the gap.

The idea of planting rural wonders in the heart of the city germinated in the Rural-Urban Committee, was nourished by approval from the Cleveland Zoo and the Youth Service and Community Service Committees of the Club, and blossomed into reality with the allocation of \$10,000 from funds of the Cleveland Rotary Foundation. Zoo officials, who hope to complete the unit for the opening of the 1958 season, expect

large crowds to visit the unit. A similar farm unit (especially its cow-milking demonstration) in a zoo in New York, N. Y., drew larger crowds than any other unit of the zoo last year.

They Got an 'A' for Hospitality

Two years ago a dozen Turkish college students spent seven weeks in the United States as guests of the Rotary Club of ABINGDON, ILL. (see *A Turkish View of Main Street*, THE ROTARIAN for December, 1956). Last Summer 24 more college students from Turkey traced the footsteps of their colleagues under the sponsorship of Georgetown University and four Illinois Rotary Clubs—BUSHNELL, MONMOUTH, GALESBURG, and ALEDO. The students spent much of their six-week visit to Illinois in English-language classes, preparing for teaching careers in Turkey. They lived with Rotary families during their visit.

Rotary Clubs in other communities are welcoming teachers too. For example, the Rotary Club of SANTA CRUZ, CALIF., entertained 32 newcomers to the city's educational system at a recent Club meeting. The Rotary Club of Two HARBORS, MINN., last year welcomed 17 new teachers in its annual "Rotary Welcome Dinner." The Rotary Club of CULLMAN, ALA., fêted 60 new teachers last year.

Brockville Branches Out

Several years ago the Rotary Club of BROCKVILLE, ONT., CANADA, initiated a water-therapy program at a private swimming pool in its community. Three times a week its members have transported the patients

Photos: (below) Keesing; (right) L'Avant



Time out for a little fun in the Rotary Club of Tallahassee, Fla., as the musical portion of the meeting is rendered in barbershop-quartette style. . . . (Left) Rotarians of Westfield, N. J., and one of Westfield, Mass., demonstrate that life is but a lark by the beautiful sea. They pranced through a skit for the visiting Westfield, Mass., Rotarians, "inland" friends who had made them (city slickers) milk a cow during a recent visit to their Club.

to and from the pool for exercises and treatment. The Club also pays part of the maintenance cost of the pool. With the pool currently in need of major repair, however, the Club members are backing a project to build an indoor swimming pool for the community, pledging \$10,000 toward the construction cost. The pool will serve as a new hydrotherapy unit. At the same meeting the Club approved the swimming-pool program, it awarded a \$500 scholarship to a chemical-engineering student now attending Queens University in KINGSTON, ONT., CANADA.

Spartanburg School Bells

Spartanburg County in South Carolina's Blue Ridge Mountain area has three colleges, and in each of them this semester there is a student attending with help from the Rotary Club of SPARTANBURG. The Club recently announced a \$5,000 five-year scholarship program which will provide three \$200 scholarships annually to students at Wofford College, Converse College, and Spartanburg Junior College. As an International Service project, the Club established a \$400 scholarship for students from other lands attending Converse or Wofford.

The Rotary Club of BRONXVILLE, N. Y., bolstered the resources of its nurses scholarship foundation by sponsoring a concert by the Varsity Glee Club of the West Point Military Academy. A large crowd filled the local high-school auditorium for the event. The proceeds will help defray the cost of tuition, board, and uniforms for Westchester County girls taking nurses' training.

Ahoy There, Rotarian

Near OCALA, FLA., there's a spring so clear that you can see the bottom 40 to 50 feet below. Sunlight penetrating the water reflects a wonderland of pastel hues and brightly colored fish. Thirty-four years ago, when two enterprising businessmen began taking people out in special glass-bottom boats to peer at this kaleidoscope of marine life, some pessimistic

Photo: Dominion



As construction of the International House at the University of British Columbia began, President Reg. Rose, of the Rotary Club of Vancouver, presents the funds raised by his Club—\$150,000—to Dean Geoffrey Andrew, acting president of the University.



Safety, sighting, firing positions, and rifle nomenclature are a few topics covered in a Saturday session of the rifle club started by the Rotary Club of Greenville, S. C. Members—45 boys and girls 18 and younger—meet thrice a month in a local Marine Corps training center where a Marine reservist directs the activities.

friends said the business "would never make a dime." Time—and thousands of tourists—proved the friends wrong, for today Silver Springs with its famed glass-bottom boats is known to millions of people in many nations.

OCALA, Silver Springs, the entire county, in fact, has prospered from this unique attraction. Last year the citizens, merchants, and service and fraternal organizations of the area decided to hold a week of celebration in honor of their bubbling drawing card for tourists. The Rotary Club of OCALA sent letters describing Silver Springs and OCALA to Rotary Clubs in other communities or areas of special attraction for tourists. Within a few weeks a dozen international friendships were formed. At a meeting the Club gave the owners and developers of Silver Springs a small replica of a glass-bottom boat. The owners returned the appreciative gesture by announcing that the next full-size boat to be added to their fleet would be named *Rotarian*. A few weeks ago, following a christening fit for a super ocean liner (see photo), the *Rotarian* proudly took its place on the clear sparkling waters of Silver Springs.



Photo: Monart

The *Rotarian* has joined the fleet at Silver Springs, Fla. Here's the scene at the christening (see item).

uted to needy families. The Club also landscaped a piece of city-owned property and equipped it with park equipment. Each year it pays the expenses of a delegate to the national convention of the Future Farmers of America.

In other Rotary-connected sports activity, the Rotary Club of KENORA, ONT., CANADA, recently fêted four teams

Lunch Fund Punted Skyward

A great many needy children are receiving free school lunches this year because the people of Greenville and Spartanburg Counties in South Carolina like to watch football games. In 1956 the Rotary Club of GREER cleared the way for a post-season all-star game between senior football players of high schools in both counties. A month after the idea popped up in the Club's Board of Directors meeting the game was a success. The 1957 game was held last December, and again the money swelled the school-lunch fund. Another Club project is its annual motion-picture program for children in cooperation with a local theater. The admissions—cans of food—are distrib-



A queen is crowned in the annual Fall Foliage Festival in North Adams, Mass. The local Rotary Club arranged the Coronation Ball for the event last year. The queen is Arlene Judge; her attendant, Patricia Brodacki. Donald Deans, of Chamber of Commerce, crowns her.



Photo: Finley

Once you get a bit of Florida sand in your shoes, according to a State tradition, you'll want to return. Thus the Sandy Shoes Festival, a week devoted to giving tourists a glimpse of Florida's economic heart, got its name. Right now it's the pleasant duty of Rue Lane Brown, President of the Rotary Club of Fort Pierce, Fla., to pledge cooperation of his fellow members in the 1958 Festival to theme girl Miss Julie Enders, whose smile makes the job easy.



Banners from Antwerp, Belgium; Riihimäki, Finland; and Tokyo, Japan, will brighten the meeting room of the Rotary Club of Council Bluffs, Iowa. Club President Keith Rosenberg accepts the banners from the three students his Club sponsors this year in cooperation with the American Field Service.



Holding a Frederick Carder wine glass in his hand, H. S. Williams-Thomas, the chairman of directors of Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill, England, salutes a noted native son of his city. The program went by tape recording from the Rotary Club of Brierley Hill to Corning, N. Y. (also see item).

of the local Rotary Juvenile Football League at a banquet it holds for them annually. The football league was started in 1952 for boys 12 to 15 years of age. The KENORA Rotary Club has equipped all four teams.

The Rotary Club of JERSEY CITY, N. J., equipped a weight-lifting room in the local YMCA building. The YMCA acknowledged the gift by mounting a plaque within the room. . . . The 76 members of the Rotary Club of BRYAN, OHIO, contributed \$2,250 to the local recreation council, which is now in the process of developing the Bryan Recreation Park.

Brierley Hill Hails Its Son

A small town in the English Midlands welcomed a famous son not long ago. He stirred memories in BRIERLEY, ENGLAND, his birthplace, via an article titled *The Life and Work of Frederick Carder*, by Thomas S. Buechner (THE ROTARIAN for September, 1957). In 1881, 17-year-old Fred Carder joined the glassmaking firm of Stevens and Williams as a designer. By 1903, when he left the firm for a job in the United States, his school of art, which wedded design with the making of art objects, was well known in Staffordshire. In the United States he founded the Steuben Glass Works, a subsidiary supplying blank glassware to its parent company, T. G. Hawkes, in CORNING, N. Y. In 1920 he was a founder and first President of the Rotary Club of CORNING.

Rotarians of BRIERLEY HILL decided to send their greetings to Frederick



The "Freshie Queen" of the University of Manitoba was a recent guest of the Rotary Club of Winnipeg, Man., Canada. With Miss Lila Sultan-Kahn, of San Fernando, West Indies Federation, are Dr. Hugh H. Saunderson, president of the University (left), and the President of Winnipeg Rotary, Denis Healy.

Carder, so at a recent meeting a tape recorder captured the words of tribute to 92-year-old Rotarian Carder as they were spoken by relatives, the chairman of directors of the Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Glass Works (see photo), the founder President of the Rotary Club of BRIERLEY HILL, and the Chairman of the local Urban District Council. The Club sent the tape, a Club banner, some handbooks about BRIERLEY HILL, and a letter to the Rotary Club of CORNING, expressing the hope that the packet "may re-

vive memories for Frederick Carder and also help you visualize what our town is like."

Youth Know No Boundaries

On a Sunday afternoon last Summer a school bus top-heavy with luggage and musical-instrument cases, its Mexico license plates dusty from the long trip, rolled into LOUISVILLE, Ky., with 35 travel-weary but excited teen-age members of an all-girl band. The girls had come to the Western Hemisphere Youth Friendship Congress, an international organization of youth which seeks to stimulate travel and promote goodwill among member nations. The groundwork for this unique Congress, the first of its kind, was laid in 1955 when the Jefferson County (Ky.) Playground and Recreation Board initiated a plan to fly 85 teen-age boys and girls to Cuba as "Youth Ambassadors of Friendship."

To obtain the \$27,000 needed for the project, the Board's superintendent, Charles J. Vettiner, asked his 35 fellow members of the Rotary Club of SHIVELY, Ky., to provide the leadership in the fund-raising attempt. They did, the campaign was a success, and that Summer 85 Louisville-area youths visited teen-agers in Cuba for one week. In 1956 SHIVELY Rotarians spurred a similar campaign, raised \$32,000, and 85 more teen-agers flew to MEXICO CITY, Mexico, to visit young people there.

"From the very beginning," says Rotarian Vettiner, "the idea behind our first two Friendship Flights was to lay groundwork for the Congress. We felt that through contacts made in Cuba and Mexico, we would get a good reaction, and we did." More than 60 young adults from nine countries of the Western Hemisphere came to the Congress. Governments of all participating nations hailed the meeting.

As guests of teen-agers in the LOUISVILLE area, delegates toured the town, went shopping, sampled entertainment with their hosts, and, generally, thoroughly enjoyed themselves. They worked up a little rewarding entertainment among themselves too. The International Youth Fiesta, a colorful musical program which climaxed the Congress, netted \$1,000. Part of the money helped



"Discipline—today and yesterday" was the main topic in a speech contest conducted by the Rotary Club of Navsari, India. Kantilal Munshaw, of Ahmedabad, then Governor of Rotary District 305, was on hand to present the first prize to Shree Shirish Bhatt.

pay the way home for the all-girl band from Mexico City.

During the visit the delegates created an International Youth Friendship Organization, which will meet next year in CARACAS, VENEZUELA. Meanwhile the mails will be carrying a few more friendly messages between teen-agers in many Western Hemisphere nations.

The Team's the Thing

Team up with other Rotary Clubs in a program for visiting foreign students, and the benefits of the program will increase geometrically, claims the Rotary Club of COATESVILLE, PA. The seven Rotary Clubs that joined the COATESVILLE experiment will back up the claim. Last year the Chairman

Team up with other Rotary Clubs in a program for visiting



A visit to a research laboratory, the fruit of an experiment by the Rotary Club of Coatesville, Pa. (see item).

of the International Student Committee of the Rotary Club of COATESVILLE contacted seven Rotary Clubs that were planning to sponsor students from other lands in their communities during the Summer. Each Club agreed to plan at least one group activity for one of the nine or ten weeks the students would be their guests. Industrial and commercial excursions could be better arranged for a group than for individuals, the Clubs reasoned, and the youthful visitors would enjoy the companionship of others their age.

Thus it was that eight Rotary Clubs



For his address to the Rotary Club of Lahore, Pakistan, young William Langell, of San Francisco, Calif., wears a fine new Pakistani outfit. His essay won him a trip to Pakistan to deliver a gift of 10,000 toys to needy children there.

—the largest community represented was 15,000—were able to give the students a three-day trip to the nation's capital, a tour of four large industries, two research laboratories (see photo), a visit to a television studio, and a cruise on Chesapeake Bay. Marvelled one of the students: "This is really American hospitality; busy Rotarians from eight different communities getting together to show us what America really is. It is wonderful."

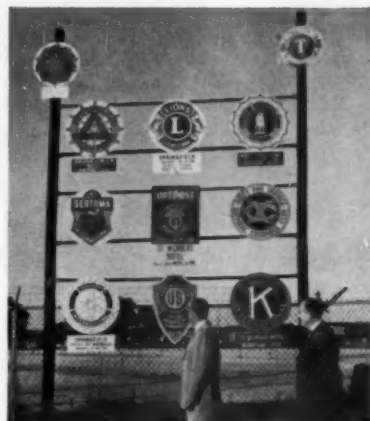
Another young woman studying in the U.S.A. currently is delighted with her new experiences. ("Maureen in Wonderland," she quipped.) Maureen Mulligan, of LONDON, ENGLAND, is enrolled in Porterville College under an all-expense grant from the Rotary Club of PORTERVILLE, CALIF. The Club invited a Norwegian student to PORTERVILLE in 1955 and sent a local youth to England in 1956 for a year of study. And, proudly point out the Club's 70 members, the program is in addition to their participation in The Rotary Foundation program.

When a young high-school senior of SARASOTA, FLA., was invited to FLORENCE, ITALY, through a joint program of the Rotary Clubs of FLORENCE and SARASOTA, his father, a member of the Rotary Club of SARASOTA, went along with him. Both attended the University in PERUGIA, ITALY. The boy studied physics; the father studied architecture.

More Justice for Juveniles

Two police officers from the twin cities of CHAMPAIGN and URBANA, ILL., will go to school this Summer as a gift from Rotary Clubs in their communities. The Clubs voted to share a large part of the cost of a ten-week course at the Juvenile Control Institute at the University of Minnesota for each of the police officers.

A counsel for the United States Senate Committee on Juvenile Delinquency, Ernest Mittler, said on return from a European tour recently that the Citizenship Training Program of Boston, MASS., was well known on the Continent. The 12-week program for boys aged 12



Motorists can get the Club situation at a glance in Springfield, Ill. The sign was erected by Springfield's Inter-Civic Club Council, a group comprising presidents and secretaries of all service clubs in the community.

Photo: Hudson Dispatch



The throaty whistles of big ocean-going ships are familiar sounds to Hoboken, N. J., Rotarians. Recently they saw firsthand the source of the noise when they toured a large passenger-carrying freighter and its pier facilities during their Club program.

Photo: Observer Publishing Co.



When the World Series of the Pony League comes to Washington, Pa., as it does every year, the local Rotary Club handles the food and drink concessions. The city's Mayor, Rotarian T. S. Fitch, is out in the crowd selling pop too. Here he stops to greet visitor Mako Perez, coordinator of a Cuban baseball league for youth.



Every visitor gets the "red carpet" treatment—literally—at the Rotary Club of Compton, Calif. The rug was given to the Club by member M. V. Anderson, whom you see in the photo.



This group of exchange students from the University of California paid a musical call upon the Rotary Club of Itwari (Nagpur), India. The members brought their ladies to the program.

Photo: Gulliver



Cecilia Löfberg, of Stockholm, Sweden, who is studying in Raleigh, N. C., under sponsorship of the local Rotary Club, learns of the virtues of the Tar Heel State from its chief executive, Governor Luther H. Hodges, a member of the 187-man Rotary Club of Raleigh.

to 17 offers training, counselling, guidance, and group participation two hours a day, five days a week. Attendance is by court order. The program is supported entirely by private contributions. The Rotary Club of Boston has contributed substantially to the program since its beginning.

International Friend Makers

Rotarians from India to Nebraska are finding that there is no better time than now to make friends with Rotarians and others in other lands.

Thirty-eight members of the Rotary Club of WILDWOOD, N. J., flew to SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, for Rotary visits with the local Club and with the Rotary Clubs of HATO REY, RIO PIEDRAS, and, later, the Rotary Club of ST. THOMAS, VIRGIN ISLANDS. A year before the entire Club visited the Rotary Club of HAVANA, CUBA. This year the members are planning a trip to Bermuda.

Visitors from other lands feel more "at home" in the Rotary Club of WELLSVILLE, N. Y., after they fill out a small white card which is later mailed to Rotary Clubs, other organizations, or parents in their homelands. It reads, in part: "By extending to us the privilege of his companionship our guest has enriched our understanding of our fellowman and of his native land."

Members of the Rotary Club of NORFOLK, NEBR., wrote 45 letters to members of Rotary Clubs in other lands as their "52-52" project. The replies were read to Club meetings, later bound and circulated among the members.

Last year the Rotary Club of TIRUCHIRAPALLI, INDIA, invited more than 2,500 people to a concert of flute and harp music by Edward Vito and Arthur Lora, who are on musical tour under the auspices of the United States Information Service. The Club also held a tea in honor of the guest artists.

Officers and their wives from other nations attending the Ordnance School at the Aberdeen Proving Ground were guests of the Rotary Club of ABERDEEN, MD., recently.

The Rotary Club of ANKARA, TURKEY, has recorded a message of greeting from its members to those of the Rotary Club of HAVANA, ILL. . . . The Rotary Club of PATERSON, N. J., has sent copies of the United Nations Committee report on the Hungarian uprising to 50 Rotary Clubs in the Middle East.

The International Service Committee of the Rotary Club of DAGENHAM, ENGLAND, sent 50 copies of a *Daily Telegraph* newspaper supplement about the United States and Canada, hoping to learn if the "man in the street" agrees with the articles appearing in it. The supplement includes feature stories on American people, economy, politics, industry, homes, and education.

Twelve Clubs Mark 25th Year

Twelve Rotary Clubs will observe the 25th anniversary of their charter this month. Congratulations! They are WHITEBY, ONT., CANADA; AMRIT-

SAR, INDIA; KARLSTAD, SWEDEN; BETHESDA-CHEVY CHASE, MD.; HENGLO, THE NETHERLANDS; VEENDAM, THE NETHERLANDS; MULHOUSE, FRANCE; HAIFA, ISRAEL; FUKUOKA, JAPAN; CALAMA, CHILE; CURITYBA, BRAZIL; and ILOILO, THE PHILIPPINES.

24 New Clubs in Rotary World

Since last month's listing of new Clubs in this department, Rotary has entered 24 more communities in many parts of the world. The new Clubs (with their sponsors in parentheses) are: Cumnock, Scotland; Olimpia (São José do Rio Preto), Brazil; Newport (Morristown, Knoxville, Sevierville, and Gatlinburg), Tenn.; Melzo-Gorgonzola-Treviglio (Milan), Italy; Comarapa (Vallegrande), Bolivia; Yucca Valley (Twentynine Palms and Yorba Linda), Calif.; Naganagua (Valencia), Venezuela; Chikugo (Kurume), Japan;



Rotarians of Jesselton, North Borneo, sponsored this sumazau, a native dance, to raise funds for a maternity home their Club is building in Penampang. The project will cost about \$12,000.

Cocoa Beach (Cocoa), Fla.; Wayne (Pompton Lakes), N. J.; León (Managua), Nicaragua; San Miguel (Magdalena), Peru; Laxå (Hallsberg), Sweden; Downsview (Willowdale), Ont., Canada; Poá (Mogi das Cruzes), Brazil; Shendehowa (Burnt Hills-Ballston Lake), N. Y.; Bulsar (Surat), India; Estancia Velha (São Leopoldo), Brazil; Anjo (Okazaki), Japan; Edwardstown (Glenelg), Australia; Aomori-East (Aomori, Hirosaki, and Hachinohe), Japan; Kyoto-West (Kyoto), Japan; Bothell (Kirkland), Wash.; Beaumont (Palm Springs and Banning), Calif.



Red River County has a blood bank in operation today as a result of a campaign by the Rotary Club of Clarks-ville, Tex. Members raised \$1,000 for the refrigeration unit and were among the first volunteering to give blood.

PERSONALIA

'Briefs' about Rotarians, their honors and records

GOOD Mileage Carr. After 64 years, GEORGE H. CARR, of Prince Albert, Sask., Canada, still remembers the rigors of an Arctic expedition he took part in under the command of ROBERT E. PEARY, who later discovered the North Pole. He is the sole survivor of an exploring team which in 1894 ventured far above the Arctic Circle in Greenland. Born in Burma, he has also lived and worked in the United States and



Carr

England as well as Canada, and has been engaged in farming, banking, publishing, and the cartage and construction business. Now principal owner of a cartage and construction company, he remembers the days when teams of oxen were used, when Prince Albert had no paved streets. He remembers many other things of the past, too, but his eye is still on the future, as befits a man who has packed so much into 90 short years.

Diogenes—Meet Doenges! The ancient Greek philosopher who took up his lantern and roamed the streets of Athens looking for an honest man should



Doenges

have been present in Odessa, Tex., a number of weeks ago. There the town had set aside a day to honor WILLIAM DOENGES, of Bartlesville, Okla., the "most honest man that ever stood on two feet." Present at a testimonial dinner were 84 former creditors of ROTARIAN DOENGES, men who had risked money with him in an oil-hunting venture that failed. They had known it was a gamble; when no oil came up, they didn't expect to get back their money, and under the law they were not entitled to repayment. But honest WILLIAM DOENGES delved deeply into his assets, sold some of his choice heifers, and personally assumed the full loss of many thousands of dollars—paying the 84 creditors 100 cents on the dollar. The final result of the project, as the Mayor's proclamation explained, was not oil, but WILLIAM DOENGES did strike a "gusher of gratitude in the hearts of those who benefited . . . from his acts of complete honesty."

Animalport. Now, at New York City's Idlewild Airport, you can check a pet

tiger for a modest daily fee of \$4 or a bagful of nonpoisonous snakes for 50 cents, in a plush, recently opened hostel for animal travellers. Known as the SYDNEY H. COLEMAN Animalport, it is named for the late executive vice-president of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and a New York Rotarian. ROTARIAN COLEMAN, who was also from 1927 to 1946 president of the American Humane Association, and the organizer of its wildlife department, died shortly after retirement from his A.S.P.C.A. post in 1951. The animal shelter named for him is located at the airport's cargo center, which handles more than 100,000 animals a year.

Welcomer. Each month this Magazine lists the names of new Clubs admitted to the Rotary family. And each month,



Francois

since 1952, FELIX FRANCOIS, of Fort Lauderdale Beach, Fla., has written a welcoming letter to each of them: a grand total of some 2,000. In return he's received hundreds of appreciative, informative letters, pamphlets, and Club banners, which he has turned over to his local Club, together with two collections of school children's paintings sent by Rotary Clubs in Japan. And that's not all: each year he sends Christmas cards to virtually all the Clubs he has contacted in previous years!

Milestone Reached. It's been 40 years since ELLA CLARK, Executive Secretary of the Rotary Club of New York, N. Y., first started there as an Assistant Secretary. Today she is known throughout the Rotary world for her keen grasp of Rotary matters, her enthusiasm and friendliness—a fact well noted as Club members honored her on her recent anniversary.

Day of the Prophets. Once a year the Rotary Club of Gardner, Mass., rearranges the Rotary motto and proclaims that "He Serves Most Who Prophets Best." That's the day news predictions made by members 12 months before are opened and read by prophecies moderator DR. CLARENCE P. QUIMBY, also a Gardner Rotarian. This last year, the Rotary prophets amazed even themselves. Two predicted a Russian-launched satellite, one correctly plotted the year's stock-market curve, and two picked the Milwaukee Braves to win the World Series. Winner ARTHUR



It's a long way from Reidsville, N. C., to Norfolk, Va., but only a quick flight for Reidsville Rotarian James G. Reed (left), who believes that distance is immaterial if you can get a good speaker. Here, it was Captain R. S. Rogers, fellow U. S. Navy flier.



Not one to allow a heart attack to stop his induction as a charter member of the Rotary Club of Toronto, Australia, Jack Chapman is admitted in a hospital ceremony conducted by District 265 Governor Keith Hopper, of Inverell, Australia. Between them is Club President James Johnstone.



"Mr. and Mrs. Rotary" in Reidsville, N. C.: the J. A. Gauthrops, married for 59 years. He has been a Rotarian 45 years, is still energetic at 85.

BLACKMAN correctly predicted the prices of gasoline and coffee at year's end, the number of members in the United Nations, and the names of the ruling

Pied Piper of Hastings

IN 1912, when young Hayes M. Fuhr took over the infant music department of Nebraska's Hastings College, his facilities consisted of two barn-like rooms on the third floor of a girls' dormitory.

"I can't even guarantee you room and board," the president of the struggling college told him, "but 85 cents out of every dollar you make teaching music lessons is yours." To make ends meet, the young music director was soon giving as many as 80 lessons a week, sandwiching them in between his regular duties.

At the end of the first year, Hayes showed evidence of the talent which eventually made him one of the top choral directors in the United States as he led his fledgling singers and musicians in an ambitious oratorio.

But even as the music program at Hastings College broadened, Hayes Fuhr felt that he wasn't doing enough. The people of the town of Hastings, most of them, had never heard a great performer play a great work of music. Nor had they ever been stimulated by a sparkling New York production. So the young instructor began his campaign to bring Carnegie Hall and Broadway to the Nebraska plains. Each year he would make the rounds of the booking houses in New York City, bargaining with program and theatrical agents who had never heard of Hastings, Nebraska, finally clinching negotiations only by offering guaranties of a fat box-office "take."

Each Summer a student on a bicycle pedalled about the area, selling season tickets for \$3—then a healthy sum. But people thirsty for culture bought the tickets and came in great numbers to hear famed artists like Marian Anderson, Fritz Kreisler, Josef Hofmann, and Sergei Rachmaninoff. And one day Hayes Fuhr even booked a smash Broadway hit for a one-night stand in Hastings. It was

The Vagabond King, the greatest musical success the New York stage had known up until that time. Tickets for standing room were sold out when, 2½ weeks before the scheduled date, the managers of the show announced that it was going no farther west than Des Moines, Iowa. A flurry of telegrams and a prepaid guaranty of \$4,000 finally changed their minds, even though the show's other cancelled dates—including Omaha—remained cancelled.

Today, in place of the two drafty dormitory rooms that housed it in



Dr. Hayes M. Fuhr, who has been director of music at Hastings College, Hastings, Nebr., for 45 years.

1912, the department of music of Hastings College has its own new spacious building set on a scenic section of the campus. The building has 24 practice studios, a band room, art studios, a record library, an auditorium, three organs, and 37 pianos. Here Dr. Hayes M. Fuhr, who became a member of the Rotary Club of Hastings back in 1919, continues his work. Built by grateful citizens and friends of the College, the Fuhr Hall of Fine Arts is named for a man who made great music live on the prairies of Nebraska.

—FRANCES W. ALBERTS



Brand-new, complete, and spacious is the Fuhr Hall of Fine Arts at Hastings College.

fistic champions in six divisions. DR. QUIMBY, who prepares the questions, has for 17 years kept his fellows informed on current events with a news summary at their Club meetings.

Rotarian Honors. Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States this year is THE REVEREND DR. HAROLD R. MARTIN, of Bloomington, Ill.

His work will take him to 15 different countries. . . . Recently elected president of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association was MIL-LARD COPE, of Marshall, Tex. . . . A new member of the Mysore State Cabinet is R. M. PATIL, of Dharwar, India. . . . A new elementary school in Lacombe, Alta., Canada, has been named for JAMES S. MCCORMICK, for 30 years a valued member of the Lacombe school board. . . . The Cross of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany, First Class, has been conferred upon MAURICE MATHY, of Liège, Belgium, for his efforts in furthering contacts between Belgium and Germany. . . . HANS PETERS, of Cologne, Germany, recently received an honorary doctor's degree from the law faculty of the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium. He is the first German so honored since World War II. . . . Recent recipient of the Benjamin Ide Wheeler Award, given annually to the person making the greatest contribution to the welfare of Berkeley, Calif., is LESTER W. HINK, Sr. . . . President of the National Dog Welfare Guild for 1958 is REGINALD M. CLEVELAND, of Randolph, Vt. . . . For his contributions to Canadian agriculture, FRANK RYAN, of Ottawa, Ont., Canada, has received a special medal from the Lieutenant Governor. . . . By order of HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH, ALLAN FREDERICK BATES, of Nicosia, Cyprus, is now a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. . . . GEORGE PORTSMOUTH, also of Nicosia, was made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire. . . . Another distinguished Rotarian to receive the Order of the British Empire is C. ROY MCKERIHAN, of Sydney, Australia. . . . DR. P. M. KINNEY, of Bennettsville, S. C., a recipient of the Daughters of the American Revolution Award of Achievement, was recently honored by his Area Boy Scout Council, which presented him with the Silver Beaver.



Cope

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Bates



Portsmouth

Reporting: Board Action

THE Board of Directors of Rotary International held its annual midyear meeting at the Central Office of the Secretariat in Evanston, Illinois, in January with all 14 of its members from nine countries present. A summary of its decisions of general interest follows:

Directors-Nominee. The following Rotarians were nominated for election to membership on the Board of Directors of Rotary International for the Rotary years 1958-59 and 1959-60 from outside the United States of America, Canada, Great Britain, and Ireland: Tristan Enrique Guevara, Cordoba, Argentina; A. Salazar Leite, Lisbon, Portugal; and Charles H. Taylor, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Zones for Nomination of Directors for U.S.A. in 1959. The boundaries of the five zones within the U.S.A. for the nomination of Directors in 1959 were continued without change. On July 1, 1958, new Districts which became effective as of that date will be added to their proper zones.

Nominating Committee for Selection of Directors from Outside U.S.A., and Canada, Great Britain, and Ireland. The Board agreed in principle (a) that Rotary Clubs world-wide should exercise direct action in the selection of Directors-Nominee; (b) that any procedure for selecting Directors-Nominee from outside the United States of America and Canada, and Great Britain and Ireland, should take into account suggestions emanating from Clubs within the regions concerned; that no method or procedure should be established which would in any way tend to separate the direct relationship between Rotary International and its member Clubs, or in any other way detract from the world-wide unity of Rotary International; and that under no circumstances should a method or procedure for selecting Directors-Nominee involve nomination of Directors by a group primarily comprised of members of any one Committee of Rotary International established for another purpose.

Chairman and Members-at-Large of ENAEMAC in 1958-59. The following Rotarians were appointed as Chairman and members-at-large of the European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Advisory Committee for 1958-59: Ernst G. Breitholtz, Kalmar, Sweden, Chairman; and Jouko Huttunen, Hyvinkää, Finland; Eugen Löffler, Stuttgart, Germany; and Clement Morraye, Ghent, Belgium, members-at-large.

There being no effective nomination, the Board did not appoint a Vice-Chairman of the European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean Advisory Committee for 1958-59.

Candidates for Office in Rotary International. In connection with consideration of a recommendation of the 1957 Rotary Institute for Present and Past Officers of Rotary International, the Board reiterated the following statement adopted by the Board in January, 1942:

The Board looks with disfavor upon any activity to publicize a candidate for Director of Rotary International which tends to depreciate the dignity of that office and/or involves an unreasonable expenditure of money.

Districting. Subject to the provisions of Section 1, Article XI of the By-Laws of Rotary International, the Board regrouped the Clubs of existing Districts into new Districts as follows, to become effective July 1, 1958:

District 280 (part of Australia)—to become Districts 280 and 282.

Districts 158 and 160 (The Netherlands)—to become Districts 158, 159, and 160.

Districts 164, 166, 167, 169, 171, and 173 (France, Andorra, Algeria, Monaco, Morocco, and Tunisia)—to become Districts 164, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, and 173.

District 510 (Oregon, part of Washington, U.S.A.)—to become Districts 510 and 511.

District 619 (part of Louisiana, U.S.A.)—to become Districts 619 and 620.

District 782 (Canada—New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and part of Quebec, and U.S.A.—part of Maine)—to become Districts 781 and 782.

District 457 (part of Brazil)—to become Districts 457 and 458.

District 467 (part of Brazil)—to become Districts 467 and 468.

Subject to provision of Section 1, Article XI of the By-Laws of Rotary International, the Board redefined the boundaries of the following existing Districts:

Districts 250 and 265 (part of Australia). District 325 (Burma, parts of India and Pakistan).

Districts 483 and 484 (Paraguay, parts of Argentina, Uruguay).

Districts 690 and 692 (Georgia, U.S.A.).

Interrelation and Purpose of District Meetings. The Board agreed that the holding of a District Conference, a District Assembly, and a one-day District Rotary Information Institute in each District should be continued, since each serves a particular purpose; and that the chronology of such meetings provides adequate time for excellent balance in the promotion of attendance.

The Board further agreed that in those Districts where there is a problem of attendance at the District Conference and the District Assembly and where circumstances justify, such Districts may hold the District Assembly and the District Conference consecutively in April or May as separate meetings and without reducing the time required for each meeting, and with due regard for the essential features of each.

District Assemblies. The Board agreed that it is the responsibility of the District Governor to urge attendance of Club Presidents-Elect and Club Secretaries-Elect at the District Assembly and to that end to encourage Clubs to provide for election of Club officers sufficiently early to assure attendance at this important meeting, developed primarily for incoming Club Presidents and Secretaries.

Rotary Information Institute Program. The Board reviewed the world-wide operation of the Rotary Information Institute program and its general acceptability and increased usefulness, and established the plan for carrying the program forward in 1958-59.

Expenses of Officers-Nominee to Second International Assembly. The Board reaffirmed established policy that "any officer-nominee who has been nominated for a second term for the same office shall not as such officer-nominee



The Board of Directors of Rotary International at its midyear meeting in January at Evanston, Ill. Reading clockwise from lower left: Directors Carl P. Miller, Stanley Leverton, Gian Paolo Lang, Masakazu Kobayashi, Lloyd Hollister, Fritz Gysin, Webb

Follin; Second Vice-President W. Maurice Wild; First Vice-President Augustin J. Catoni; President Charles G. Tennent; Secretary George R. Means; Third Vice-President Albert P. Bantham; Directors Adan Vargas, Douglas A. Stevenson, and Louis L. Roth.

*if she's as gay as an
opening night on Broadway...*

as sleek and well-groomed as a Chanel model,

as gracious as a Washington hostess,

as famous for her cooking as the Savoy...

*if she's as wise as she is beautiful
about the ways of the sea*

and if she's fun on a trip...

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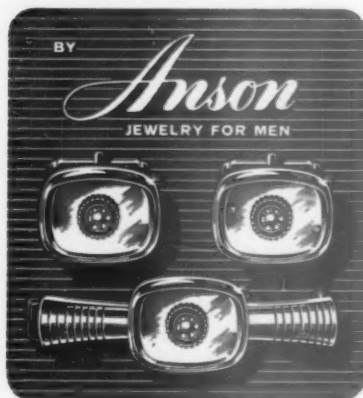


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have the expenses of his attendance at more than one International Assembly paid by Rotary International."

Rotary's World Relations. The Board agreed to emphasize to Rotary Clubs, Rotarians, and others, in strongest terms, by whatever means are appropriate and available, the imperative need for universal efforts to achieve and maintain peace, the essentiality of a favorable atmosphere for peace which may be developed by goodwill among people, the potentials for achieving and maintaining peace which are inherent in the simple ideals of Rotary, and the obligation and opportunity of every Rotary Club and Rotarian to render high service in this critical time in the history of mankind.

The Board encourages Rotary Clubs to plan and carry out a series of Club programs designed to promote and develop understanding and goodwill toward people of the different countries in which there are Rotary Clubs.

The Board established "World Understanding Week" to be observed annually beginning in 1959, in the week including March 20, as a special week in which Clubs are urged to present Club programs and other activities especially emphasizing understanding and goodwill as essential for world peace.

Intercountry Committees. Reaffirming its decision taken at its January, 1938, meeting, the Board "recognizes with deep appreciation the valuable work done by Intercountry Committees and recommends and encourages their continuance and further development. However, the organization and functioning of the Intercountry Committees is the independent activities of individual Rotary Clubs and/or Rotary Districts and not a part of the program of Rotary International as such; therefore, Rotary International cannot assume financial obligations in connection with the development and operation of Intercountry Committees."

Intercity General Forums. The Board agreed to continue the program of Intercity General Forums as presently constituted. In instances where anticipated attendance might not warrant a full program with a leader provided by the President of Rotary International, District Governors are encouraged to arrange Intercity General Forums with an evening obtained from within the District or from a neighboring District at no expense to Rotary International.

Ownership of Property by Rotary Clubs. The Board agreed that where laws require a provision in the Constitution of a Rotary Club authorizing Club ownership of real property, a Club desiring such authority should act under the provisions of Article I, Sections 3(d) and (e) of the By-Laws of Rotary International and seek approval of the Board for amendment of its Constitution to meet local requirements.

Fund Raising by Rotary Clubs. The Board agreed that where laws require a provision in the Constitution of a Rotary Club authorizing fund raising, a Club desiring such authority should act under the provisions of Article I, Sections 3(d) and (e) of the By-Laws of Rotary International and seek approval of the Board for amendment of its Constitution to meet local requirements.

Incorporation of Rotary Clubs. The Board is of the opinion that when a

Rotary Club proposes to engage in an unusual activity which might involve liability on the part of the Club, it is desirable to incorporate the activity rather than the Club itself; but that the question of advisability of incorporation of the Club is a matter for determination by the Club in light of local circumstances.

Translation of Rotary Literature. The Board does not encourage independent translations and adaptations of Rotary literature by Clubs and agreed that translation of Rotary literature into languages other than English shall be under the control and supervision of Rotary International. Accordingly, the Board reaffirms the established policy that all translations of Rotary literature into languages other than English shall be subject to approval of the Board of Directors of Rotary International. The Board agreed that translation and printing of Rotary literature shall be under the direct supervision of the Secretary and that distribution of Rotary literature to Clubs shall be made by the Secretariat.

The Board requested the Secretary to proceed with translation of Rotary literature progressively into languages of countries where needs are urgent, and within budget limitations.

Recognition of Contributions to the Rotary Foundation. Recognizing that when total contributions to The Rotary Foundation from a Club become equivalent to \$10 per member the Club is designated a "100% Rotary Foundation Club," the Board agreed that:

(a) Clubs which contribute to The Rotary Foundation in amounts equivalent to multiples of \$10 per member for all members of the Club shall be recognized by such designations as "200% Rotary Foundation Club," "300% Rotary Foundation Club," "400% Rotary Foundation Club," or "500% Rotary Foundation Club," whichever is applicable.

(b) Clubs which have attained over 500% status in contributions to The Rotary Foundation in multiples of 500 shall be recognized by such designations as "1000% Rotary Foundation Club," "1500% Rotary Foundation Club," whichever is applicable.

(c) A certificate shall be presented to each Club on attaining the "200% Rotary Foundation Club" status and the certificate shall be so designed that, by addition of a gummed seal or sticker, the certificate can be changed to show subsequent attainment of a higher designation.

The Board established the designation "Sustaining Contributor" for an individual who contributes \$100 to The Rotary Foundation during one year and agreed that—

(a) A "Sustaining Contributor" be awarded a suitable form of recognition such as a pocket card.

(b) In promotional literature of the Foundation, donors be encouraged to make annual contributions of \$100 entitling them to continuing recognition as a "Sustaining Contributor."

Committees Related to The Rotary Foundation. The Board authorized the President to appoint an Ad Hoc Committee to study terms of reference and functioning of the Rotary Foundation Committee and the Rotary Foundation Fellowship and International Student Exchange Committee and to report to the Board on the feasibility of combining the two Committees.

Extend the Reciprocal Trade-Agreements Program?

Yes!—Robert W. Kean

[Continued from page 16]

is correspondingly vital to their ability to contribute to the common defense of the free world.

Strengthening this ability has been a primary objective of our foreign-aid and technical-aid programs. Failure to extend this major U. S. program for liberalizing trade would impair the effectiveness of those programs. There is no sense in doing things with one hand and undoing them with the other.

Failure to extend the program would be a windfall to the Soviet Union, which is engaged in an economic offensive aimed at taking advantage of any trade difficulties that might arise between our friends and us. More and more, Russia is offering attractive trade opportunities to our friends in the free world. The Soviet bloc has been negotiating its own commercial agreements with nonbloc countries.

The authority delegated to the President to enter into trade agreements, which is now in effect, and which has been extended ten times since its original delegation in 1934, will expire automatically on June 30, 1958, unless extended by Congress prior to that date. I think it is essential that it be extended and strengthened. I have accordingly co-sponsored the Administration's bill in the House of Representatives to extend the trade-agreements program to June 30, 1963. This bill would extend for five years Congress' grant of power to the President to negotiate tariff-reduction agreements with other countries, and authorize further reductions in U. S. tariffs. The bill at the same time would give the President increased authority to raise duties where necessary in order to avoid or remedy serious injury resulting from trade-agreement concessions.

While recognizing the importance of continued trade liberalization, the present legislation and that which has been proposed fully recognize the need for protecting the domestic economy against damage. For this reason extensive safeguards are provided to ensure that no reductions harmful to America's domestic interests are made under the program. The President's over-all authority to reduce tariffs is limited.

Beyond this the legislation recognizes that there are situations in which the reduction of a tariff on a specific item may seriously injure a particular industry and therefore contains provisions designed to safeguard such an industry. The so-called "peril point" and "escape clause" provisions es-

tablish Tariff Commission procedures for determining at what point a future tariff reduction will have, or a tariff previously reduced has had, such injurious effects. Before any tariff negotiations begin, the Tariff Commission, under the "peril point" provision, is required to determine the point below which it believes a duty should not be reduced. The "escape clause" makes it possible to suspend a concession after

it has been put into effect and to take remedial action, such as raising the tariff on the item involved, should the Tariff Commission find that the concession has resulted in or threatens serious injury to domestic producers. As I have indicated, the proposal is to grant the President greater authority to increase duties where necessary to avoid serious injury.

In making his decisions under the trade-agreements program, the President has obtained broadly based advice from an interdepartmental group. Representatives of the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture, State, Defense, Labor, Interior, the Treasury, the Tariff



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Commission, and International Cooperation Administration participate in the recommendations of this group. Without trying to spell out all the factors that are taken into account by this group in making a recommendation to the President, they include such factors as the volume of exports and imports of the product concerned, the volume of domestic production and consumption, prices here and abroad, competitive impact, probable demand trends, and the national security needs for particular products. In view of the increasing importance of domestic economic considerations, the internal administration of the program has been recently strengthened with the establishment by the President of the Trade Policy Committee, a Cabinet-level group. Since a statutory function of the Secretary of Commerce is to develop foreign and domestic commerce, he has been given increased responsibility through his appointment by the President as Chairman of this new Committee. This Committee will advise and assist the President in the administration of the program.

Existing American industrial, labor, agricultural, and consumer interests have been taken into consideration every step of the way through public hearings with the view to making any tariff changes as responsive as possible to the interests of these groups.

Continuation of the trade-agreements program without any interruption will provide insurance against a repetition of the upward spiral of rigid trade barriers and discriminations that marked the period following World War I. Failure to extend the program would open the way to a resurgence of unilateral actions by the trading countries, increasing foreign restrictions against our own exports, with resulting harm to our export industries and their employees.

There is a special need at this time for a minimum extension of five years. Six European nations—France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands, and Luxemburg—which have a combined population almost as large as our own, and which together purchased last year 3 billion dollars' worth of our exports, have just formed a common market and will ultimately apply a single unified tariff to imports from the rest of the world. This major regional development will have a far-reaching effect on our previous tariff arrangements with these six countries. Their first important steps toward this common outside tariff will be taken during 1962. During the crucial formative years between now and 1963 we shall wish to negotiate with them to get their new outside tariff down as low as possible. The five-year extension

of our own law until June, 1963, is needed, therefore, to back up our own negotiating power.

The attitudes of the six European countries will, of course, be affected by our decision on the trade-agreements bill. With a five-year renewal and with significant authority to negotiate mutual tariff reductions, the United States would then be better able to influence the Common Market toward increased international trade in preference to a high protective-tariff wall.

Beyond this, the Soviet leaders have recently proclaimed their intention to wage a trade war against the United States in coming years. Using their willingness and ability to buy the surpluses of other countries, they hope to separate the free world by developing close trade and economic relations with countries which have trouble marketing their products. If we allow our trade program to lapse, we shall be abandoning our economic leadership of the free world just as the Soviet leaders are girding themselves to wrest it from us. For the sake of our own prosperity and our national security we must not let this happen.

It is noteworthy that the recent growth of free-world trade as a whole has been phenomenal—30 percent in physical volume from 1953 to 1957. In part, the comparative rapidity of growth in free-world trade undoubtedly reflects liberalization of trade restrictions sparked and led by the U. S. trade-agreements program.

RECIPROCAL reductions in trade barriers, here and abroad, have eased the international movement of goods to markets and have widened the application of free-enterprise principles in foreign commerce. The trade-agreements program has contributed to the fuller realization of the economies of international specialization and division of labor here and abroad. Producers and consumers everywhere have benefited.

It should never be overlooked that demands for increased tariffs, demands that domestic industries be protected against imports, are heard in every country, not in America alone by any means. These demands will undoubtedly lead to some raising of trade barriers. The only hope for a net forward movement is the exercise of leadership by the United States in the overall reduction of trade barriers whenever this can be done without serious injury to a domestic industry.

It is folly to take a position on foreign trade that conflicts with America's basic foreign-policy aims.

Failure to extend the reciprocal trade-agreements program would be the height of folly.

Germany's Intellectual Earthquake

[Continued from page 10]

or less; and free expenses for competitions. Why shouldn't sports in a true democracy be within the reach of everyone?"

In political awareness these East German teen-agers indisputably surpass their West German counterparts. "They live too close to realities to undervalue political problems," explains one instructor. "Because they have suffered much, they think. What will become of Germany, they often ask, if the young do not work for its future?" Visited by a class from the free Rhineland, Berlin's "Easterners" were shocked to find not one among 30 girls interested in politics. "We participated voluntarily in West Berlin's demonstration for the Hungarian revolutionists," proudly declared their spokesman. "Nobody told us to go!"

Inevitably, 12 years of Red schooling and propaganda have left certain lingering Communist concepts. Due to Marxist mass-deceiving double-talk some words have different meanings for East Zoners. Thus one youth defined "government" as "an institution of the wealthy classes to maintain power over the lower classes." Migrated pupils tend to see NATO, in Soviet terms, as an "aggressive coalition"; therefore advocate a German army independent of NATO. Suspicion of capitalism, harbored by many, makes them hypersensitive to signs of "exploitation" or other abuses under free-enterprise systems. Many retain a Red-instilled class-consciousness and would be socialists as voters.

"In our short courses they just begin to live," says one teacher. "Most of all they need to attend Western exhibitions, lectures, and theaters—to see the free world outside of Berlin, and beyond Germany." But despite their universal "consuming passion for travel," only a handful can find the means to unmask the Communist-alleged "enslavement" of West European workers by seeing how they live; and equally how "Western war mongers" think and speak in the flesh.

Thanks to the German-English Relations Organization in Bonn, two groups of 25 West Berlin pupils recently spent six weeks working in an international youth camp in England. They returned bubbling with revised ideas about Britain; a new factual knowledge of France, Italy, and other countries gleaned from their Continental companions. Profiting by Whitsuntide's vacation, 11 travel-starved East Germans hitchhiked 500 miles from

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Berlin to Paris, and revelled in its sights for five days—on incredibly meager personal savings ranging from \$11 down to \$5 (from 45 marks maximum to 20 marks!). To extend their discoveries two slept nightly in Paris parks. One meal a day enabled another to see an outstanding play. After devoting several days to locating the carrousel which inspired Rilke's poem, one boy jubilantly reported: "It's still there!" No tourists ever "did Paris" on fewer francs—or got more for their money. Says their delighted teacher: "Their horizons widened so greatly it's like a fairy tale."

"There are so many of great promise, worthy of such an experience," adds Berlin's Dr. M—. "We know what we ought to do for them, but we have no possibility." This situation prompts an outstanding West Berlin principal, Dr. C—, to suggest that some Western foundations might establish modest travel scholarships for East German pupils. "If they could visit West Germany's industrial centers," he says, "talk with workers and managers, see how Bonn's Parliament functions, they would benefit enormously. A week in any Western country would vastly increase their understanding of democracy. These youths represent East Germany's best, and what they learn reaches their families and friends at home. Travel scholarships would pay inestimable dividends." Other teachers point out that such grants—even if available only to the top 10 or 15 percent in each class—would be the greatest free-world ideological bargain ever bought, in terms of a possible 100 to 200 marks (roughly \$25 to \$50) per scholarship.

When Germany is reunited, these freedom-converted youths will exercise

an influence far beyond their numbers among the East Zone's 18 million people, roughly one-fourth of them below the age of 21. "We, in particular, have our work to do then," asserts an earnest 20-year-old. We have to help our people to get a better life." Equipped with impressive leadership qualities, can their dream of winning the East Zone's millions to free self-government be achieved? "Success is possible," states Giessen's Dr. Hans Walther, "because our democratic idea is stronger than the Communist idea." After all, he and his dedicated colleagues have already perfected the vital methods for unfreezing Red-refrigerated young minds.

The enthusiasm, responsiveness, and seriousness of purpose among these pre-college East German teen-agers are inspiring. In tomorrow's united Germany they alone will be best equipped as ideological fusionists and free-life ambassadors. After only six months of freedom's reeducation their minds are liberated—for bridge building between their free and Red-imprisoned countrymen. "Most important is their changed way of thinking," reports one teacher. "It's a reformation!" Adds Frankfurt principal Dr. Richter: "For most of them I would guarantee that they will retain the ideas of the free world." Above all, their transformation spells hope for the ultimate reclamation of millions of teen-agers in all the East European satellites. "A few years ago I was pessimistic," confesses Oberurff's Dr. Insea Schucking, "but after four years teaching our East German pupils I am the opposite."

"The most important results of our experience," Dr. Schucking adds, "is that there is real hope for reconverting youths brought up under Communism."

Rotary Foundation Contributions

SINCE the report in the last issue of Rotary Clubs that have contributed to The Rotary Foundation on the basis of \$10 or more per member, 31 Clubs have become 100 percenters for the first time. (This brings the total first-time 100 percenters since July 1, 1957, to 208.) As of February 14, 1958, \$246,814 had been received since July 1, 1957. The latest first-time 100 percent contributors (with Club membership in parentheses) are:

AUSTRALIA

Shepparton (46); Orbst (36).

BRAZIL

Fortaleza (80); Maringá (27).

CANADA

West Ottawa, Ont. (27); Stirling, Ont. (22); Durham, Ont. (21); Downsview, Ont. (23).

CHILE

San Bernardo (51).

INDIA

Kizhikode (33).

JAPAN

Kashiwara (25); Gifu South (24); Hamamatsu-East (21).

PORTUGAL

Almada (18); Matosinhos (28).

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Durban South (40).

UNITED STATES

Summit (Greensboro), N. C. (22); Robertsedale, Ala. (28); Bettendorf, Iowa (24); Middleport, N. Y. (34); Burien-White Center, Wash. (46); Lawndale, Calif. (36); Middletown, Pa. (32); Locust Valley, N. Y. (27); West Lafayette, Ohio (28); Schoharie, N. Y. (30); Suffield, Conn. (56); Branchville, N. J. (25); Auburn, Mass. (74); Whitney Point, N. Y. (29); Plano, Ill. (22); Geneseo, Ill. (36).

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The St. Lawrence Seaway

[Continued from page 15]

the two countries, and its more than 5 million industrial workers turn out more than 30 percent of all North America's manufactured goods. Add to this the fact that the Seaway is bound to stimulate greater growth by importing raw materials and opening a direct avenue to world markets and there emerges a picture of expansion almost without limitation.

Railroad and existing seaport interests are naturally concerned over loss in business to the Seaway, but the picture may not be as dark as painted. With the Seaway helping to bring about an expansion of foreign trade in general and with the populations of the United States and Canada growing steadily, as is their productive capacity, there should follow naturally an increase in the total amount of foreign shipping. Existing seaports may not have the lion shares to which they have grown accustomed, but the status quo might not be too much disturbed if it turns out that they are getting a smaller share of a larger total.

The actual work of constructing the Seaway and the giant hydroelectric-power development at the foot of the St. Lawrence's International Rapids is pointed to as an ideal example of international relations in action. And rightly so; but it was not always thus.

PRIOR to the start of construction, the Seaway had been a subject of heated discussion, negotiations, delays, and frustration for many years. Canada began agitating for navigational improvements along the St. Lawrence as far back as 1825. The first canals around the rapids of the river—they were nine feet deep—were opened in 1848. Successive Canadian governments improved them until they reached their present 14-foot depth in 1901. The waterway now taking shape was first proposed in 1922, and ten years later a treaty for its construction was signed between the United States and Canada. But start of construction was delayed for another 22 years, chiefly by maneuvers which repeatedly blocked approval of the treaty by the United States Congress.

This last period of delay proved almost too much for even Canadian-American solidarity. Exasperated Canadian officials threatened to build the Seaway alone. Implications of the threat were not lost on official Washington, for it drew attention to the fact that Canada was in the position to build the St. Lawrence section of an all-Canadian seaway on the north shore of the river; and it pointed out, in

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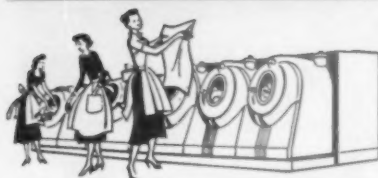
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effect, to any Congressman who wanted to consult a map that the remainder of the only possible deep-sea route lay entirely within Canada.

The Canadian threat, along with the realization that the Iron ore necessary to feed the maws of their heavy industry must come from Ungava, finally swung American opinion and brought about the joint agreement that enabled the first ground to be broken in 1954 on North America's most ambitious undertaking. With the turning of that first sod, coöperation in the field replaced protocol-bound negotiations, and frustration gave way to the double-barrelled enthusiasm of neighbors who met the challenge of the river head on with the announcement that they would complete the Seaway, not in the ten years earlier predicted, but in five—a deadline now certain to usher deep-sea craft into the Great Lakes in the Spring of 1959.

The 1954 agreement also provided for construction of the St. Lawrence Power Project, whose international powerhouse is now rising to towering heights at the foot of the International Rapids section of the river. The Power Project had a preliminary history similar to that of the Seaway development—years of delay and futile gestures, much to the despair of those who saw the wild, surging waters as a source of energy that could be harnessed to serve the power-hungry industries of the area. The Congressional green light which gave the go-ahead to the State of New York to participate with the Province of Ontario in the joint development of the St. Lawrence's power resources marked the end of more than 40 years of urging for such a decision by hydro officials on the Canadian side of the river.

The 600-million-dollar Power Project is the showpiece of the St. Lawrence development program. Visitors flock to special lookout sites on both sides of the river to witness the mammoth spectacle of thousands of men and giant machines at work changing the course of the mighty stream. Considerate officials on the United States side have come up with a "sidewalk superintendent's" dream: a closed-circuit television system which allows visitors to relax in comfort as they "supervise" the herculean task of directing the fury of the 35-mile-long section of rapids to the turbines of the great international powerhouse. Shortly the first of an eventual 2,200,000 horsepower of electrical energy will be flowing from the plant, half to the United States side of the river and half to the Canadian side.

The immensity of this channel-spanning colossus is brought home by a statistic: more than 4 million tons of

concrete will go into the structure before it is completed.

The power phase of the St. Lawrence development involved the rehabilitation of more than 6,000 people forced to move from their homes because of the necessary flooding of 20,000 acres of land along the north shore of the river. Two new towns have been created to accommodate those affected; the main business section of another town has been moved from one end of the municipality to the other; and an entire village has been moved lock, stock, and tavern a mile and a half north of its former location. This particular village is called Iroquois—a designation which Champlain would appreciate, since he was forced on occasion a few centuries back to take issue with the braves of an Indian tribe of the same name.

Everything was provided for in the Power Project planning, complete to the rehabilitation of fish. When the International Powerhouse section of the river was being pumped out to make way for the structure, many thousands of displaced denizens of the St. Lawrence deep were thoughtfully moved upstream to less troubled waters.

The United States and Canada have committed more than a billion dollars to the St. Lawrence development program, including the cost of the Power Project, which is being shared equally by New York State and Ontario. Canada is also shouldering an important share of the navigational work by providing most of the land and money in the lower reaches of the river. When the program is completed, the United States will have spent in the neighborhood of 450 million dollars, and Canada something like 150 million more.

When ships are at last sailing up and down the great waterway and electricity is crackling out from the great powerhouse—what then? Then comes the payoff; or, rather, that's when the investment is expected to start paying off.

The Seaway Acts of both the United States and Canada contain clauses in large print calling for self-liquidation of the St. Lawrence development. The answer to this requirement as far as



"Yeh, I've been busy. I've exhausted a lot of patience here this afternoon."

THE ROTARIAN

the navigational phase is concerned is a Seaway toll policy, with tolls to be fixed by negotiations between Canadian and United States authorities. Unofficial estimates of such income range from a resounding surplus to a distressing deficit. But those close to the project are sure that the Seaway will pay for itself, with some officials predicting an annual traffic of 45 million tons in the years immediately following the opening of the waterway.

Much less concern is felt about the self-liquidating ability of the Power Project. Canadian authorities will tell you that every dollar spent in developing power is followed by an annual increase of about \$4.50 in manufacturing production for each horsepower generated. On that basis, the 2,200,000 horsepower to come from the St. Lawrence could bring an increase of about a billion dollars a year in industrial expansion to Ontario and communities on the United States side of the river.

POWER authorities are already looking beyond the St. Lawrence for further sources to meet demands for electrical energy certain to come with the Seaway. Witness Ontario, where preparations for the economic impact include the two largest thermal-electric plants in the world, currently being constructed at a cost of 500 million dollars. The energy from the new plants will equal the total output of the power project now moving toward completion on the St. Lawrence.

Cities, towns, private industry, and Government agencies are spending money on a lavish scale up and down the Lakes in preparation for the expected bonanza. Toronto and Hamilton, on the Canadian side, are closer to being able to welcome heavy ocean traffic than ports on the United States side, but not by far. Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, and Duluth, to name but a few, are pouring hundreds of millions into improvements. The practical spend billions and the dreamers dream, all firm in the faith that the ocean highway to the Atlantic will truly be paved with gold.

But be it gold or pyrite, comes the Spring of 1959 and youngsters haunting the water fronts of such new deep-sea ports as Buffalo, Toronto, Cleveland, and points west will receive a living lesson in the continuing history of the colorful St. Lawrence as ships come steaming into port with strange flags flying from their mastheads and such names painted on their sterns as Liverpool, Bombay, Gibraltar, Oslo . . . Zanzibar.

Cartier found the doorway to the Seaway. Champlain opened it. And it is the result of their efforts, and those who followed—including those pioneers

presently shaping the future of the St. Lawrence—that children with history books tucked under their arms will see when long-awaited ocean carriers appear on the horizon.

The wanderlust in the eyes of the young will be matched by the visions in the eyes of their elders, for the dreamers are at it again. There's talk along the St. Lawrence of trying to keep the river open in Winter, and even a passage through the Lakes. The dreamers—or are they the pioneers—to be of the ultimate Seaway?—point to the experience of Sweden, where melting systems are used to keep ferry

lanes open. And they'll argue that most of Lake Erie is open throughout the year and this leaves only the more northerly waters to contend with. Dreamers . . . ?

The St. Lawrence Seaway is a great achievement, as is the pioneering adventure in international relations that makes it possible. Coöperation such as this gives to peace the pulse of life, making it the living force that through time and test has worked to the mutual benefit of the United States and Canada in a unique partnership that many other nations of the world could do no better than follow.

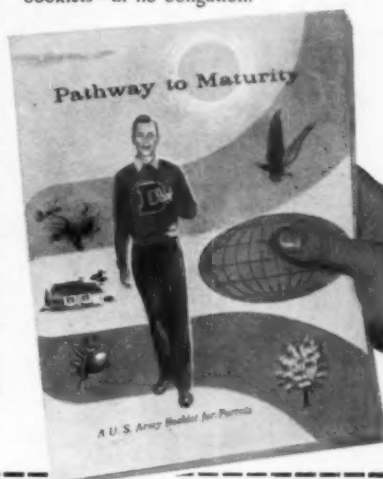
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Club Service—How It Works

THE mechanics of Club Service—its Committees and their functions—were outlined in this department last month. This second installment is aimed at furthering an understanding of how Club Service affects the three other phases of the program of Rotary: Vocational Service, Community Service, and International Service.

Club Service is the most fundamental of the four services. For only when the man called a Rotarian has a full appreciation of Rotary's principles and policies, and only when he makes full use of Rotary fellowship can he serve effectively in the other avenues. Principles, policy, fellowship—these things he learns in Club Service.

How Club Service affects the other services can be specifically shown. Here is a Vocational Service example: A Rotarian represents his craft in his Rotary Club. When he is present at Club meetings, his craft is represented; when he is absent, his craft is not represented. Thus, through attendance Club Service is involved in a phase of Vocational Service. It further bears upon Vocational Service in its classification-survey function, a preliminary step to the full representation of every business and profession in a Rotary Club.

Visits to members' places of business, programs on correct business standards, and panel discussions on employer-employee relations, these and other Vocational Service programs depend upon the Program Committee, which is a Club Service function. Similarly, Community and International Service Committees can reach the membership of a Club through its Program Committee.

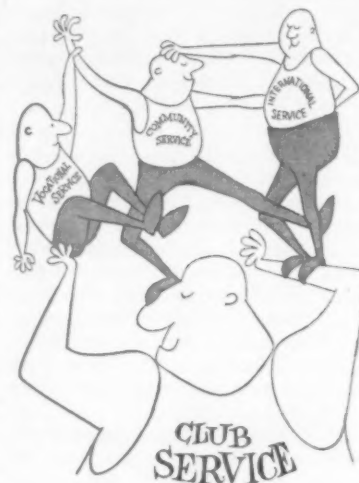
How is Community Service improved by the work of Club Service Committees? Here, too, attendance and fellowship are key factors in the planning and completion of community-betterment projects—and effective Club Service promotes both. Even the Magazine Committee (a Club Service instrument) can strengthen Community Service by stimulating reader interest in Rotary's official publication, which regularly presents articles on community improvement. A recent article about a children's park in Oakland, California, resulted in 500 inquiries being received by the city's superintendent of parks. Thus in that many communities people began looking at their local parks with a fresh idea.

Aid to the handicapped and aid to youth, fire-prevention and traffic-safety campaigns . . . these and numerous other Community Service projects depend greatly upon the individual Rotarian's interest in serving others through his personal, business, and community life, and this service concept reaches its fullest development when the Rotary Information Committee (again Club Service) inspires

men to fulfill their obligations as responsible citizens of their communities.

How is International Service—the advancement of world understanding and friendship—furthered by Club Service? In this field every instrument of Club Service can be used to increase Club members' potential as contributors to improved international relations. Personal acquaintance is a prime factor in the promotion of world understanding, and well-functioning Fellowship Committees encourage members to develop acquaintance with other Rotarians in as many of Rotary's 108 countries as possible.

By helping to create an informed public opinion on world affairs in their



communities, Rotarians further contribute to international understanding, and often the link between Club members and the community is the Public Information Committee, a phase of Club Service. The Rotary Information Committee, another phase of Club Service, enlists increased support for the Rotary Foundation Fellowships and Club and District international student projects by informing members of the contributions these programs are making toward better international relations.

In these—and many other—ways Club Service provides the foundation of a successful over-all Rotary program. So much so that many Rotarians, to emphasize this point, say that if the other three avenues of Rotary service were abolished and only Club Service remained, Rotary would still be Rotary. For this reason they believe that the key to the effectiveness of Rotary is to be found in the personal relations between the individual member and his own Rotary Club.

BEDROCK
Rotary

The Rotarian, young or old, who seeks to know Rotary well will find its fundamentals in the Constitutional documents, in Convention Resolutions, in the decisions of its administrative leadership, and in other expressions of its principles, traditions, and usages. To deepen his understanding and appreciation of this "bedrock Rotary," this department treats one or more of these basic matters each month.—The Editors.

Opinion

FROM LETTERS, TALKS,
ROTARY PUBLICATIONS

What Is a Rotarian?

V. NEIL WYRICK, JR., *Rotarian*
Clergyman
South Miami, Florida

What is a Rotarian? He is certainly not a saint nor should he qualify as a sinner. He is of many faiths. Like all men he was created by God. Like all men he shares both the responsibilities and the privileges of this earth.

What is a Rotarian? He is classified. His special job gives him a special place, makes him a special cog, in the great wheel of life itself. And working together with his fellow Rotarians he gains a greater understanding of how much each man depends upon the other man.

What is a Rotarian? You cannot define a Rotarian in a word or words. He is first glad he is a Rotarian, perhaps a little proud, certainly it is hoped quite humble. Even he himself will admit that each year he understands a little better what he is, and each year seeks to improve on what he finds.

Joining Rotary

B. WARNER SHAY, *Rotarian*
Clergyman
Cheltenham, Pennsylvania

First a trade is classified,
Then the Club is notified,
Next a name is specified,
Classified, and ratified.
Character is certified,
Then the whole thing's verified.
The proposer now is notified,
And when the Club is satisfied,
You may then be Rotafied,
For you now are bona fide,
And everyone is gratified

As Rotary is glorified.—*From the Chelt-O-Gram, publication of the Rotary Club of Cheltenham, Pennsylvania.*

My Rotary

RALPH STOREY, *Rotarian*
Poet
McMinnville, Oregon

MY ROTARY

"My Rotary," Two words of power—
How clear their tone, like some great bell
Whose dual strokes from its high tower
Send far its might in mellowed swell
For harmony in tumult's hour.

It spreads to reach remotest climes
In cadence sweet in every tongue.
It circles earth; its echo chimes
In might renewed are forward flung
By chain reaction's spreading lines.

"My Rotary"—no idle word!
But shibboleth to stir each clubman.
Its upright pride has widely stirred
Motives as deep as vital blood ran,
That slight but true nor vision blurred.

But Rotary, my Rotary,
Is, too, a channel for the heart
To reach that fellowman, and be
Of help to him, because the spark
Of Rotary glowed steadily.



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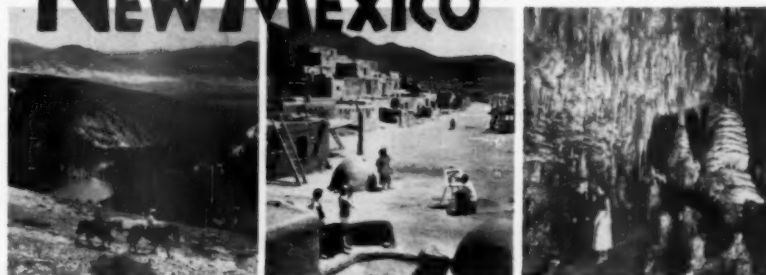
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Extend the Reciprocal Trade-Agreements Program?

No!—Richard M. Simpson

[Continued from page 17]

tin, crude rubber, coffee, cocoa, and other commodities, particularly minerals and foodstuffs, that are not made, mined, or grown in our 48 States.

In return we should supply our trading partners with those products which we make or grow and they do not. This, of course, is the formula for equitable, mutually satisfying commerce between nations. Each gets from the other what it does not or cannot produce for itself.

Does this formula take shape under the Trade Agreements Act? Not at all. Instead, we are exhorted to believe that ideal trade is unlimited trade, that as long as foreign-made products are up for sale we carry some obscure but rigid obligation to buy and keep on buying, and that we must keep chopping away our tariffs to make it easier for these products to enter our domestic market.

With neat footwork, die-hard advocates of the Trade Agreements Act have avoided coming to grips with the question "How much trade do we need?" Instead, they trot out a colorful assortment of policy objectives, all ringing with nobility of purpose.

This is true in 1958 as in past years. It now appears that our trade legislation, vintage 1934, has undergone dramatic transformation to emerge as a dynamic weapon to help the free world resist the Communist economic offensive.

The unspoken but darkly hinted threat lurking behind this claim is that unless Congress renews the Act, shutting its eyes to unemployment and the plight of numerous domestic industries, our military allies will succumb to Communism, leaving us high and dry in the struggle for survival.

By tugging at our fears of a war to end all wars—and all civilization as well—this low-tariff argument bears a certain superficial appeal. On closer examination, it leaves many questions unanswered.

We might ask America's policy makers, particularly in the State Department, how the Trade Agreements Act will dissuade the Russians from dumping their surplus tin on the world market and aggravating already uncertain conditions for tin producers in many parts of the free world.

Or we might ask how the Act will equip us to purchase all the surplus commodities that pile up periodically on wharves in South America, Southeast Asia, and other regions whose economies are closely linked to the ex-

port sale of basic crops and minerals.

Perhaps we could ask how the Trade Agreements Act will prevent the Communists from buying Burmese rice as their part of a trade deal, and then unloading the rice at cut-throat prices in Burma's normal trade channels.

Low as our current tariff rates are—66 percent lower than they were 24 years ago—they could not restrain the British, who have raised their tariffs 43 percent since 1934, and other military allies of the United States from sidestepping their agreements not to ship strategic goods and materials to the Communist camp.

In fact, if what the Trade Agreements Act's backers say is true, our trade program seems to be working at cross-purposes to our aid program. Only recently we dealt Red Poland another 95 million dollars in foreign aid—although the Poles have offered to finance the development of iron-ore deposits in Brazil, in direct competition with American investment capital.

Recent international events, together with the historical relationship of trading conditions and world peace, should convince us that American tariffs are no more the key to peace than they are, or ever will be, a deterrent to the Kremlin's campaign of subversion by trade.

Even the U. S. State Department, special pleader for the Trade Agreements Act, practically admits as much in a recent report: ". . . Soviet promises of increased trade can change with political winds; and that trade tied to political motivation rather than commercial consideration is inherently unstable and unpromising as a long-term proposition."

No Man Wants a Journey

*The man who loves the apple tree,
The river, and the star
Will not in time of reckoning
Wander very far;*

*For in the day of exodus
These things a man will hold:
The crimson fruit of branches,
The river's molten gold;*

*And no man wants a journey
Which carries him so far
He cannot lift his eyes by night
And see the morning star.*

—EDEL FORD

THE ROTARIAN

In short, the Soviet Union will continue to buy and sell what it wants, when and where it wants to, at practically any price and under any conditions, despite trade policies of the United States.

I share with many others—in Congress and in business, labor, and agriculture across our land—serious doubts that playing fast and loose with tariffs and inviting all comers into our great domestic market, at the expense of important segments of our home economy, will earn us the world's respect and win converts to the cause of freedom.

Only a few weeks ago we were bluntly advised by a spokesman for the new European Common Market that a prolonged business slump in the United States could push our trading partners in Western Europe into a "more defensive" attitude in commercial relations with our nation. This outspoken visitor made it plain to the press that our European friends—who have collected the bulk of our 60 billion dollars in post-war foreign aid—may be forced to retaliate if reverses in the American economy are felt across the Atlantic.

IF THIS warning failed to alarm our exporting industries, it should have. American goods and investment capital already encounter at least 36 different trade-controlling devices abroad. There are, in fact, more restrictive trade practices in use throughout the world than there were in 1934, despite 24 years of alleged "reciprocal" tariff concessions by the United States.

Foreign-aid handouts and a giveaway tariff policy are bad enough. The harassed American taxpayer complains, but goes along. Threats of foreign retaliation at a time of national distress are something else again. If 60 billion dollars in foreign aid and generous tariff concessions didn't buy us at least a small measure of understanding and tolerance, what *did* they buy?

Obviously, our trade policy has become so tightly interwoven into the broad fabric of foreign policy that our commercial and political relationships with others are inseparable. Tariffs have taken their place at the international bargaining table as instruments of political negotiation.

Perhaps it is time for a brief lesson in history. The United States Constitution said Congress shall regulate our foreign commerce. Under the Trade Agreements Act, Congress has relinquished most of this authority to the President, who has passed it along to the State Department, which employs what is left after turning over a large share to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in Geneva, Switzerland.

Somewhere in the development of trade policy since 1934, the executive branch of our Government appears to have been persuaded that unlimited foreign commerce is a desirable goal and that, to achieve it, certain industries and workers must be uprooted in the interests of national welfare.

I refuse to believe that certain domestic industries are expendable. I refuse to believe that certain segments of our economy must bear the brunt of the cost of freer trade, while others harvest heavy profits. I refuse to believe that foreign trade cannot be conducted under a policy of common sense and fair play to all.

Toward this end I intend to devote my energies to the early restoration to Congress of its close supervision over the conduct of our foreign trade. Only in this manner can we ensure that our American economy and standard of living will not fall victim to excessive cheap-labor foreign competition.

The United States cannot abandon foreign trade. We must continue to obtain from others what we cannot produce for ourselves. In turn, we must offer the same benefits to others. Foreign trade, sensibly handled, can be a constructive factor in American and world prosperity—if we remember that foreign trade begins at home.

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HOBBY Hitching Post

OSCAR MORAGA ASCUI, President of the Rotary Club of Tocopilla, Chile, is an educator by profession and a painter, poet, and actor in his leisure hours. Another hobby of his is an ancient art steeped in mystery, as he tells in the following story.

IN MY spare time, when I'm not painting, acting, or writing poetry, I'm usually busy at another creative pastime: the art of mask making. It's an ancient skill, for masks in many forms were used by primitive man as ceremonial and religious objects. They later became a definite part of the theater, when the Greeks and Romans began using masks to create a wide range of dramatic effects. The history of this art fills many books without ever touching upon the actual methods connected with the design and construction of masks.

The masks I make are put together with the bones of sea birds and starfish, shells, snails, crab legs, and other remnants of sea life that I find on the beaches of Tocopilla, a coastal town in Northern Chile. The designs are of my own creation, and in addition to masks I occasionally fashion boat-shaped objects with elongated prows and fore and aft sails. I paint these designs of bone and shell in brilliant colors, and then I varnish the entire assembly to impart a high gloss.

Unlike masks for dramatic and ceremonial purposes, which are made to be worn by human beings and sometimes animals, mine are created solely as decorative objects, their patterns and colors selected only for their visual appeal. I have displayed my collection of 40 masks and boats in several cities, one of the exhibits being held in Santiago under the auspices of the Ministry of Education. Art critics were among those who viewed my work there, and their acceptance of the designs and colors pleased me greatly.

The creator of masks gets much of his satisfaction from the wide field in

which he can put his imagination to work. My masks generally fall into the grotesque category, because the materials I work with seem best suited to that type of expression and shape. However, the facial types are many, and range the broad scale of the fantastic, the comic, the tragic, and the beautiful. Besides, there are the limitless possibilities of coloring, and this holds a special appeal for me.

Beyond the construction of masks, there is the aura of mystery that has always surrounded any face covering, and of this alone a special study could be made. A mask can both impress and deceive us, and the sight of a masked man, whether during a ritual or at a festive occasion, never fails to mystify the onlooker in some way. Also, the mask has its peculiar effect on the wearer, for the very minute a person dons a mask he changes to another being. If you have ever worn a mask to create a character, you know that a masked person commonly alters the expression of his face in imitation of that on the mask. For example, a man wearing the mask of a snarling ape will invariably twist his own face into a snarl as his body cavorts like the animal he is pretending to be.

Another interesting psychological phenomenon about masks is the way they seem able to change expression. It is a delusion, of course, which actors attribute to the movement and position of the head in relation to the rest of the body. Thus, a frowning mask looks fearsome and aggressive when the head is held high, but sorrowful and in pain when the head is lowered. Other expressions can be made to create different responses in spectators by the bodily movements of the mask wearers.

The expressions achieved on my masks depend largely on the way they are painted. A humorous face can be produced as well as a frightening one; it is mainly a matter of giving the eyes and mouth the kind of expression de-



Using snails, shells, and the bones of sea birds, Rotarian Moraga makes masks and boats. Here he puts a finishing touch on a boat.



Typical of the 40 masks this Rotarian hobbyist has fashioned are these four. He also paints each separate piece.

sired. I have a small mask whose face is that of a clown or comic character in a play. It was achieved simply by painting on an upturned mouth and giving the eyes a crossed appearance. It invariably draws a smile from those who look at it.

From searching for the shells to painting them, I find this an engrossing hobby, and I especially enjoy putting the collection on display. I'd like to take my masks and boats on an exhibition tour of other countries—and maybe someday I shall.

What's Your Hobby?

Whatever your particular interest hobby-wise, maybe you would like to have it listed below—if you are a Rotarian or a Rotarian's wife or child. Just drop a note to THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM and one of these months your name will appear in these pages. All THE GROOM asks is that you acknowledge correspondence which may result.

International Dolls: Mrs. Jack Williams (wife of Rotarian)—collects dolls of various nations; Pleasanton, Tex., U.S.A.

Stamps: World War II Relics: Willard B. Snyder (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—collects stamps and World War II relics; will exchange U. S. stamps for those of other countries; wishes to correspond with others interested in war-relic collecting; 1909 Washington Ave., Kansas City 2, Kans., U.S.A.

Rotary Stamps: Daniel F. Lincoln (will send to any Rotarian interested in Rotary 50th Anniversary commemorative stamps a fact folder containing basic information about the issues and how to go about collecting them); 421 E. Second St., Jamestown, N. Y., U.S.A.

Stamps: Oscar Glueck (collects stamps of other countries; will exchange); 61 Nelson Ave., Blue Point, Long Island, N. Y., U.S.A.

Magnetic Tape Recording: Leonard H. Johnson (wishes to exchange magnetic tape recordings of Club meetings with any Club; would appreciate records at 7.5 inches per second, but can play back at 3.75 inches per second if necessary); 41 Holl St., Manchester, Conn., U.S.A.

Stamps: Mrs. Lawrence des Forges (wife of Rotarian)—interested in Rotary Golden Anniversary commemorative stamps; will exchange for New Zealand stamps; Whitikahu, R. D. 2, Taupiri, New Zealand.

Poetry: Mrs. W. Maxwell McKee (wife of Rotarian)—will help anyone interested in writing poetry; 117 Rutledge Ave., Rutledge, Pa., U.S.A.

Pen Pals: The following have indicated an interest in having pen friends:

Frances Andrews (18-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes friends outside U.S.A.; enjoys swimming, ice skating, skiing, cooking; collects recipes, matchbooks, miniature cups and saucers; 1414 Washington St., Sumner, Wash., U.S.A.

Linda Park (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes pen friends in Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Scotland; interested in sports, horses, dancing; Signal Hill, Van Buren, Ark., U.S.A.

Joanna Johnson (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes pen friends her age outside U.S.A. and Canada; interests include music, drawing, dramatics, collecting movie-star photos, sports, wildlife; Rt. 1, Box 337, Barrington, Ill., U.S.A.

Nancy Kaelin (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes English-speaking pen pals; enjoys swimming, dancing, popular music; 104 Marlboro Dr., New Kensington, Pa., U.S.A.

Chin Soo Kim (20-year-old son of Rotarian)—interested in music and reading; 7-105, Garl Worl Dong, Seoul, Korea.

Helen Shenker (15-year-old niece of Rotarian)—likes sports, dancing, popular music, collecting badges of clubs and coins of other countries; 25 Hugo St., Krugersdorp, Union of South Africa.

Teddy S. Urbayan, Jr. (20-year-old son of Rotarian)—prefers friends in Latin America and U.S.A.; interests include stamp and postcard collecting, sports, modern music, dancing, movies; Tacloban, The Philippines.

Dennis Feick (15-year-old son of Rotarian)—wishes pen friends outside U.S.A.; likes popular music, movies, stamps, coins; 1800 Kavalier Ct., Bakersfield, Calif., U.S.A.

Nancy Lloyd (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—interested in dancing, travel, collecting postcards; 9640 Larson Way, Sacramento 22, Calif., U.S.A.

Betty Jones (19-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes pen friend in Mexico, Australia, Hawaii, Norway, Italy; hobbies include cooking, and collecting salt and pepper shakers, cups and saucers, and popular records; Main St., Mars Hill, Me., U.S.A.

Angela Sutton (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes pen friends aged 11-16; likes swimming, ice skating, movie stars, popular music, sports; 222 North St., Grand Prairie, Tex., U.S.A.

Janice Dutcher (10-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes pen friends her age; interested in ballet, music, sports; 7400 S. W. 54 Ct., Miami 43, Fla., U.S.A.

David Flitz (12-year-old son of Rotarian)—will correspond with anyone outside U.S.A.; collects postcards; 113 Edgwood St., Wheeling, W. Va., U.S.A.

Ne Choon Eng (18-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes correspondents in U.S.A., Canada, South America, Europe; hobbies include stamp collecting, photography, classical music, exchanging view cards; 5, Cassia Dr., Raffles Park, Singapore, Singapore.

Mrs. Sheila Raja Ratnam (wife of Rotarian)—interests include fiction writing, astrology, cooking, homemaking; Arambally House, Cannanore, N. Malabar, India.

Pervez Bashir (14-year-old son of Rotarian)—interests include stamps, cricket, travel; c/o Agha Bashir Ahmed, Bashir Manzil, Montgomery, Pakistan.

Dianne Kay Epling (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—interests include photography, sewing, popular records, collecting picture postcards; 1204 12th Ave., Lewiston, Idaho, U.S.A.

Valerie Shipton (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—interested in reading and music; 126 E. Palm St., Roodhouse, Ill., U.S.A.

Hiroko Hamatani (21-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—hobbies include stamp collecting, photography, view cards, music, skiing, mountaineering, astronomy; 11-2, Mandainishi, Sumiyoshi-Ku, Osaka, Japan.

Susan Emery (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes pen friends in France and Germany; interested in popular music, swimming, psychology, culture of France and Germany; Maywood Hill, Darien, Conn., U.S.A.

Sayed Ahmed Khawja (15-year-old son of Rotarian)—desires correspondents especially in U.S.A., England, France; interests are cricket, photography, writing fiction; 30, Madan Mohan Basak Rd., Dacca, Pakistan.

Virpi Koivisto (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—interested in music, piano, ice skating, dancing; Sehälankatu 26, Seinäjoki, Finland.

Sheila Dobson (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—prefers English-speaking pen friends in British Commonwealth; interests are music, outdoor sports, photography; Box 1556, Duncan, B. C., Canada.

Agatha Knief (daughter of Rotarian)—wishes pen pals outside U.S.A., aged 13-16; interested in popular music and stamp collecting; P. O. Box 58, Guttenberg, Iowa, U.S.A.

Joanne McKenzie (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—enjoys swimming, skating, music; Box 601, Acton, Ont., Canada.

—THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM

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You've heard, we hope, that when you buy stock it's important to use your head. A company may not pay a dividend, may not make a profit, may even go backwards in our competitive economy. Stock prices go down as well as up. So when you invest, use only money left over after living expenses are paid and emergencies provided for. Then get the facts—never depend on tips or rumors.

Helpful information to start

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Stripped GEARS



My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to *Stripped Gears*, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. Here is a favorite of Fred Gilliam, Rotarian of Manchester, Tennessee.

A lawyer friend of mine brought a suit for a client of his, asking \$5,000 in damages. He was hoping to recover at best \$1,000. On the day of the trial, he was delighted to find one of his best cronies on the jury. The case was tried, and the jury deliberated for several hours. The result was a hung jury, 11 to one. The judge discharged it, and my friend's crony hurried to tell him that 11 of those jurors wanted to give \$2,500 in damages, but that he had held out for the full \$5,000.

Sad Fact

*A tactless man's an ornery cuss,
His bluntness has folks blinking;
And yet he just comes out and says
What everyone else is thinking!*

—F. G. KERNAN

ICE-capades

Each of the following clues pertains to a seven-letter word containing the letters "i, c, e." Words may be either singular or plural.

1. Floating mass. 2. Representative. 3. Arm muscle. 4. Beginners. 5. Flower cup. 6. Fissure. 7. Selections. 8. Cutters. 9. Authorization. 10. Large island.

This quiz was submitted by Faye Chilcote Walker, of Columbus, Ohio.

Page Audubon (Revised)

Who painted the birds in the answers as birds but not as the description used in this quiz? For example, what bird is a climbing plant? The answer is "creep-er." Now go on to the others.

1. What bird is a gold coin?
2. What bird is an American Indian?
3. What bird is a constellation?
4. What bird means to burn unsteadily?
5. What bird is Chuzzlewit's first name? (Remember your Dickens?)
6. What bird is a simpleton?
7. What bird is informal conversation?
8. What bird is the author of *Robinson Crusoe*?
9. What bird is a coarse fabric?

10. What bird is a merry adventure?
11. What bird is a republic?
12. What bird whips?
13. What bird is a mouthful?
14. What bird means to peddle wares?
15. What bird is a famous architect?

This quiz was submitted by Helen Pettigrew, of Charleston, Arkansas.

The answers to these quizzes will be found in the next column.

Twice Told Tales

Faith will never die as long as colored seed catalogs are printed.—*Cloquet Rotary Log*, CLOQUET, MINNESOTA.

"That chair," a salesman told a client, "is worth \$5,000."

"How could a chair like that be worth \$5,000?" scoffed the client.

"That's what it cost me last year," the salesman explained. "Sitting in it instead of going out after business."—*The Anthragram*, SHENANDOAH, PENNSYLVANIA.

A man called a dozen of his creditors together to tell them that he was about to go into bankruptcy.

Man: "I owe you over \$100,000 and my assets aren't enough to pay you 5 cents on the dollar. So I guess it will be

impossible for you to get anything—unless (with a feeble smile) you want to cut me up and divide me among you."

One creditor: "Say, Mr. Chairman, I move we do it. I'd like to have his gall."—*Pinion*, WEST ALLIS, WISCONSIN.

One of two women riding on a bus suddenly realized she had failed to pay her fare. "I'll go right up and pay it," she declared.

"Why bother?" her friend replied. "You got away with it—so what?"

"I've found that honesty always pays," said the first woman virtuously, and went up to pay the driver. When she returned to her seat, she exclaimed, "See, I told you honesty pays: I handed the driver a quarter and he gave me change for 50 cents."—*The Good Fellow*, EAST MOLINE, ILLINOIS.

Driving along a lonely road a man saw a woman looking helplessly at a flat tire. He stopped and changed the tire and as he picked up the tools the lady said: "Please let the jack down easy. My husband is asleep in the back seat."—*The Prairie Flower*, MINOT, NORTH DAKOTA.

Joke Choke

*They laugh at his jokes,
Though they're covered with moss.
What else can they do?
After all, he's their boss!*

—HELEN HOUSTON BOILEAU

Answers to Quizzes

Swallow. 14. Hawk. 15. Wren. 10. Lark. 11. Turkey. 12. Thrasher. 13. Cuckoo. 7. Swift. 8. Bunting. 6. Crow. 3. Sparrow. 4. Flicker. 5. Martin. 2. Page Audubon (Revised): 1. Eagle. 2. land. 7. choices. 8. HICERS. 9. HICENSE. 10. ICE-CAVARES: 1. ICEBERG. 2. VICEBOY. 3. 7. choices. 8. HICERS. 9. HICENSE. 10. ICE-CAVARES: 1. ICEBERG. 2. VICEBOY. 3.

Limerick Corner

The Fixer pays \$5 for the first four lines of an original limerick selected as the month's limerick-contest winner. Address him care of *The Rotarian Magazine*, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

This month's winner comes from Mrs. Carl Fuchs, wife of a Gulf Beaches, Florida, Rotarian. Closing date for last lines to complete it: June 15. The "ten best" entries will receive \$2.

FISH TALE

*There once was an angler named Neel,
Who never had fish in his creel,
But his luck took a turn
For the better, we learn,*

BOREABLE EXPERIENCE

*Here again is the bobtailed limerick
presented in *The Rotarian* for December:
The speaker who asked for the floor
Was known as somewhat of a bore,
Said one of the crowd,
In a voice clear and loud,*

Here are the "ten best" last lines:

*"That pain in the neck makes me sore."
(Robert Mather, father of a
Padstow, Australia, Rotarian.)*

*"I'm escaping right now! Au revoir!"
(Mrs. Charles Beaumont, wife of
a Penn Yan, New York, Rotarian.)*

*"Do we have to endure this once more?"
(Mrs. H. Wolff, wife of a
Kishon, Israel, Rotarian.)*

*"I'm leaving—I've suffered before."
(Earl P. Adams, member of the Ro-
tary Club of Wewoka, Oklahoma.)*

*"Your throat—doesn't it ever get sore?"
(Mrs. Walter H. Pope, wife of a George-
town, Ontario, Canada, Rotarian.)*

*"He'll ruin our esprit de corps."
(Mrs. Dawson Jelinsk, wife of a
Fort Morgan, Colorado, Rotarian.)*

*"Let him have two minutes. No more!"
(Joseph W. Fuld, member of the
Rotary Club of Hailley, Idaho.)*

*"We've suffered his speeches before!"
(George Guy, member of the Rotary
Club of Christchurch, New Zealand.)*

*"Yes, give him the floor—and the door!"
(Carl Shrode, member of the Ro-
tary Club of Evansville, Indiana.)*

*"Alright, fellows, get ready to snore."
(Mrs. Clay Stokes, wife of a
Milford, Michigan, Rotarian.)*

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